The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 41 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
1914				
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
23th. ,,	Malo a ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	sette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
3th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
80th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April
The "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bomba, ... 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, an NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's mer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the traits, China, and Japan. and Return Tic are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodion and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4985	10th. Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Inaba Maru	Shinobe.	6189	15th. ,,	1 s. Mar.
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5016	25th. ,,	3th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.	Sano.	3785	12th. Mar.	23rd. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	27th. Feb.	7th. April.
Bombay Maru	Tozawa	4825	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Dato.	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims Paid Over	1,50,000

Specia Features,
Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.
WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham A&C.	7475*	23rd. Feb....	21st. Feb....
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Feb.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	55514	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5568	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
† City of Manchester calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndClas Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marsellies ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connecti... ...ith Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port
Hankow	Lyons	Arthur)
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH ST MEPS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KOLA. 1205 Th. 19th February 9 a.m. ‡CM.
LHASA. 2184, Fri. 20th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 19th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3172, tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 Thursday 19th Feb.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban..
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
17th February, 1914.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road. }
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY.

The SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGES, the largest in NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, Purchased, in ONE SINGLE ORDER, (52)

FIFTY-TWO
ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS.

Model No. 5, SOLELY on a basis of MERIT, after Comparing them with other leading machines.

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS
SELL
ENTIRELY ON THEIR MERITS.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.
BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg		per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books applied gratis on application.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of.

43-1, Bowbazar Street,
Majumdar Bros., and Co.
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents*

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MASSAGE on approved Medical lines, English system, by expert European lady practitioner. Apply to Box No. 287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST—Competent. Can accept about 2 hours work in the evening. Apply Box No. 289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1582

WANTED English Maid.—Apply with full particulars to LADY KITSON, Rawal Pindi. 01093

WANTED competent NURSERY GOVERNESS for two children French and music essential. Apply immediately MRS. ROW, 2, New Marine Lines. 01115

WANTED by March 1st 1914—A Resident Teachers for the Infants Division with a Kindergarden training. Salary Rs. 60, with Board and Lodging in the school—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 01089

WANTED a trained experienced GRADUATE Head-quarter (Gujarathi Hindu) and Assistant undergraduate teachers for the G. I. Seminary. Apply SECRETARY, Goculdas Tejpal Charities Holi Chakla, Fort. 1585

WANTED.—500 Tons of Best Bengal Coal.

The forms of the Tenders will be supplied on application (charge one rupee) to:—

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Bhavnagar.

WANTED—By duly qualified and registered Medical Practioner (Anglo-Indian) annual contracts to commence from 1st April, 1914, for *medical* attendance on families, inclusive of fees from Rs. 100 per annum. (Experienced in childrens complaints). Further particulars from MEDICO, C/o., The Bombay Chronicle, Bombay. 1581

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten to fifteen years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Superintendent, Bhavnagar.

V. R. JOSHI,
01116 Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar

WANTED a manager for Binjpur Khorposhadari Estate. The candidate should have some knowledge of English and of law and procedure as well. Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50.—The application with testimonials to be sent to LAL SAHIB DHARAMPALSINGH DEO Illakadar Toppa Binjpur Garh, Dhourpur State Sirguja. 01070

WANTED—Bombay or up-country SERANG to take charge of a boring plant. Permanent employment for a good man. Pay Rs. 45 a month and Re. 0-8-0 a day travelling allowance when away from headquarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc.

P. B. ARBUTHNOT,
District Board Engineer.
01117 Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency.

WANTED:—A. L. M. and S. to be CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER for the Jamkhandi State for one year. Apply to the Undersigned with certificates of character and efficiency before 1st March, 1914. The salary would be settled according to merits.

STATE KARBHARI,
Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 3rd February, 1914. 01094

WANTED immediately a good competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER, and an ELECTRICIAN, for Faridkot Water Works. Pay according to qualifications, quarters free. Apply with copies of testimonials to

DAYAL SINGH MAN SARDAR SARDAR BAHADUR,
President, Council of Regency,
Faridkot State, Punjab, India.
01081

WANTED.—A Second Sanitary Inspector for the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 80 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 on approved service. The service is pensionable. Preference will be given to a candidate who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination.

Applications showing age, educational qualifications and the present occupation will be received by the undersigned upto 25th February 1914.

G. B. OKA,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore, 6th Feb. 1914. 01101.

WANTED.

WANTED—To sell three ton ice plant ammonia system. Price Rs. 9,000. Engine and Boiler Rs. 6,000 extra. For further particulars:—

RAJA & Co.,
1580 Railway Road, LAHORE.

WANTED an L. C. E., with previous experience of five years to take charge of the POST of the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 150-10-200 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30. The selected candidate will be taken up on probation for a period of six months. Applications must reach the Office before the 25th instant.

(Sd.) NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE,
President, P. C. M.
City Municipal Office,
Poona, 13th February 1914. 1573

WANTED an experienced Overseer (one retired preferred) efficient in survey and construction (building bund &c.) works. Pay Rs. fifty (50) per mensem plus free conveyance and lodging, with future prospects. —Apply to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, Sikar, Rajputana, with copies of testimonials. 01081

WANTED—Boys School Head Master, Rs. 350—10—400, English Trained and British University Degree. Kindergarten 1st Mistress, Rs. 150-10-200, Higher Froebel English Trained. 2nd Mistress, Rs. 100, Trained and Certificated. Girls School Tsst. Mistress, Rs. 100, Trained and Certificated. All Europeans. Furnished quarters. Government Pensionable Posts.—Apply Rev. THE PRINCIPAL.
The Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, Murree. 1555

WANTED experienced Upper Subordinate for temporary employment in the Mysore Public Works Department.

Applications should give particulars of age, qualifications previous service and others matters.

Retired men may also apply provided they are fit for active outdoor work.

Salary according to qualifications.

K. KRISHNAIENGAR,
Offg: Chief Engineer of Mysore,
1552 Public Works Department.

WANTED from 1st MARCH, to the end of the year, a Teacher for Class VI, Elementary School Certificate Examination Class. Must have passed Senior Cambridge, Matriculation or High School Examination. Preference will be given to one who holds a Teacher's Certificate. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 with board and lodging and Rs. 10 if capable of teaching Singing.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating age and experience, to—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
01098 Calcutta Free School.

WANTED—Applications with copies of testimonials and college certificates of proficiency in Electrical Engineering are invited for the following permanent appointments under Government:

(1) One Assistant Engineer on a salary of Rs. 350-30-500 per mensem.
(2) One Sub-Engineer on a salary of Rs. 250-10-350 per mensem.
(3) One Supervisor 1st grade on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.
(4) One Supervisor 2nd grade on a salary Rs. 150 per mensem.
(5) Two Suboverseers 1st grade, each on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70 by quinquennial increment of Rs. 10.
(6) Two Suboverseers 2nd grade, each on a salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 by a quinquennial increment of Rs. 5.
(7) Three Suboverseers 3rd grade, each on a salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 35 after 5 years.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th February 1914.

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. D.,
7077 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Gould's Vertical Donkey pumps, grinding stones and troughs, pulley blocks, chain blocks, rivets, coach screws, C. I. pulleys galvanized and steam pipes, 1 to 4 inches in size, steam and sluce valves, crab winches, screwing machines, spindle oil etc., etc., will be sold in lots and also in required quantities at cheaper rates.

Enquire to the MANAGER at Two Tanks, Soorte Moholla Godown, near the Mahomedan's Mosque. 1526

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING HOME.—D.B. 12 Bore Shot Gun, by H. Woodward & Sons, London, in good order with case and implements, also canvas hamshaped cover and English cartridge bag. The lot Rs. 85.

2. The Imperial Dictionary—Four Volumes, Russian leather binding and cloth sides, in good order. Published at £5-5; Rs. 30.

3. Music Cabinet, six shelves, in good order, glass door, Rs. 30.

4. Fishing Rod with Reel and Line, Rs. 12.

Apply. Revd. W. McLEAN, Aligarh, U. P. 01053

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE AT KODAIKANAL.

1. "UNDERHILL," Noyce Road, near Club, Post Office, Coker's Walk and Church. Furnished, 3 to 4 acres, 2 Tennis Courts.—Rs. 10,000.

2. "REMUERA," opposite No. 1. Lovely view of valleys and plains. Furnished, about an acre of grounds.—Rs. 12,000.

3. BUILDING SITE, about an acre, adjoining No. 2. Rs. 2,000.

The new ghat road to this fascinating Hill Station 7,000 ft. above sea-level, and water-works are to be shortly opened. Reasonable offers considered, or substantial reduction made if all three properties are purchased in one interest. Eminently suited for hotel enterprise.

Fuller particuars from

W. CLIVESON,
01105 BANGALORE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A complete set of the Hindustan Review, 28 volumes, from 1900 to December 1913. Price Rs. 100 or offer as must be sold. Apply to "C" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1565

FOR SALE.—Smart TURNOUT consisting of newly built lady's buggy, only had four months' wear.

Australian Waler mare, quite sound, splendid trapper and good with saddle One new set of harness, also riding saddle. Rs. 950. Owner taking to Motor.

W. M. SCHUTTE,
Craig-y-don,
1562 Aundh Road, KIRKEE.

FOR SALE.—(Owner going home).

1. One 310 bore B. S. A. RIFLE, Rs. 40.
2. One Eley's Express Pigeon Trap and a quantity of clay pigeons, Rs. 25.
3. One fitted dustproof Motor footstool lunch case, practically new, fitted for four, Rs. 40.
4. 15.9 Mass Car (1913 model). Specially built 5 Seater torpedo body, completely equipped, etc., only driven by owner or English chauffeur. Full details with photo on application; Rs. 6,000.

Apply to

COL. WALLER,
Deoli, Rajputana.
01070

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME.

8. H. P. DE DION CAR, Model C. D., one of the most successful models of this well-known make. An ideal Car for the owner—driver, requiring the minimum of trouble and attention and very economical to run. Two seater with extra adjustable seat for two. Dark blue colour.—Complete with hood, screen, horn, speedometer, side and tail lamps, Lucas head light, Stepney, tools, cover, spares, etc. Tyres all nearly new, with spare cover and several tubes. A very smart little car in first class order. Price Rs. 2,502.

Near offers considered. Apply to

LIEUT.-COLONEL.
OGILVIE, R. E.
Mhow.
8901O

FOR SALE.—A Bungalow generally known as the Yellow Bungalow, the property of the Kalka Simla Railway, situated just above the Kalka Bazar on the left of the Kalka Kasauli Road and near the Government Rest Camp, together with the land surrounding the Bungalow, but outside the Railway fences, is to be sold at a minimum price of Rs. 5,500 only.

The approximate area of the plot is 1.04 acres and the Bungalow contains:—

2 Main rooms of 16 1-3 ft. by 13½ ft. each.

2 End rooms of 13½ ft. by 9¾ ft. and 13½ ft. by 8 ft.

2 Small rooms of 9¾ ft. by 6 ft. and 8 ft. by 6 ft.

1 Covered Verandah in front.

Necessary Menials' Quarters and Kitchen.

Inteding purchasers should send their offers to the undersigned at Simla.

Plans of the building and of the land to be sold can be seen at the undersigned's office at Simla.

A. I. SLEIGH,
Superintendent,
Kalka Simla Railway.
Simla S. W. 6th Feb. 1914. 01102

HOUSE BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 01027

A small Collection of Stamps, 1141 in all (581 British and 560 foreign): the great majority being good class stamps, with very little rubbish. The total catalogue value of the Collection works out at just under £600, the average catalogue value of each stamp throughout being thus well over ten shillings. The stamps are almost entirely early line-engraved or lithographed issues of the countries represented, less than 200 being of issues later than 1870, while nearly 500 are of issues prior to 1860. A large proportion of really rare stamps is included: there are 171 stamps the catalogue prices of which average £2 apiece. Detailed statement of the contents of the Collection, with list of the rarer stamps, will gladly be sent to anyone interested. The price asked is £250; or the British and foreign stamps would, if desired, be sold saparetely; the price in this case, being £175 for the British and £100 for the foreign portion of the Collection. Also a small phuratelic library: details on application.

Apply to MAJOR C. KAYE, Chillingham, Simla. 01102

TO BE LET.

TO LET, "Barometer View," Lonavla, 'A,' 'B,' and 'C,' bungalows; furnished, for season. Apply COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1522

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Building and Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and no agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansions Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR, 3rd Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. INABA MARU having arrived on the 15th inst. from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requisted to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. The Company's Surveyor, Capt. J. C. Richards will attend every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS up to 12 noon (S.T.) on 24th February, 1914, for removing the building (excluding the Masjid) of the Mahomedan old Masafarkhana on Frere Road, Mody Bunder, on the site of the New Docks. The materials such as strong teak wood doors and windows, teak rafters and posts, Porebunder stone pillasters, blue stone laddies and coping, Bulsar bricks etc., are suitable for use in new buildings.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

(Sd.) C. G. STILEMAN,
Assistant Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated 14th February 1914. 1563

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as the Deccan Brewery, situated at Dapuri near Kirkee, formerly the residence of the Governors of Bombay, comprising about 77¼ acres more or less of freehold land, beautifully situated on the bank of, and bounded on two sides by, the Powna river, within 8 miles of Poona and 2 of Kirkee.

The property consists of large and substantial Brewery buildings with cold storage and Electrical plant, ample general storage, a large and well appointed dwelling house, and several other Bungalows and Offices.

There is an unfailing water supply from wells and river, and the land, containing valuable timber including sandal and fruit trees, is rich and well suited for agriculture.

The machinery consists of Engines, Boilers, Pumps and Ice Machine plant with electric installation. There is a tramway for trucks connecting the property with Dapuri Railway Station.

To those desirous of a fine residence in a quiet, healthy and beautiful situation, or a manufactory requiring a large area of land with good water supply, this Estate offers exceptional advantages. For particulars apply to MEAKIN and Co., Kirkee, or Kasauli. 01063

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of Makund Sadoba Kudalker, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Retail Merchant residing at Chinch Pookli outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Babaji Pandshet Dolas, a Merchant Hindu residing at Chinch Pookli in the City of Bombay for the use and benefit of Nathoo, a minor son of the said deceased and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 9th day of February, 1914.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
01053 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Nos. 99 and 106 of 1910. Re Waghji Mulji and others traded as Mulji Goculdas.
No. 239 of 1910. Re John Lobes.
No. 114 of 1911. Re Maganlal Pranjiwandas Sha and others traded as Lalubhai Maganlal and Pranjiwandas Nathubhai.
No. 134 of 1911. Re Bharmal Versi Sha.
No. 423 of 1911. Re Danmal Magniram.
No. 36 of 1912. Re Govind Krishnaji Dhole traded as Govind Namdeo and Co.
No. 115 of 1912. Re Maganlal Jamnadas Golewala traded as Hormusji Maganlal and Co.
No. 286 of 1912. Re Shaik Kassam Valad Abdul Kader.
No. 529 of 1913. Re Esmail Haji Aba.
No. 178 of 1910. Re Jairam Gordhan and others.
No. 233 of 1910. Re Poonja Oobhaya Sha.
No. 459 of 1910. Re Kalidas Govindji alias Pranjiwandas Kalidas trading as Pranjiwandas Kalidas.
No. 68 of 1911. Re Soomar Amir Memon.
No. 344 of 1911. Re Noormahomed Oosman Memon.
No. 543 of 1911. Re Himatlal Kursondas Gajwala.
No. 545 of 1911. Re Walter H. Rayner traded as W. H. Rayner and Co.
No. 295 of 1913. Re Naserwanji Mancherji Cama.
No. 352 of 1913. Re Abdul Gani Suleman Halai Memon.
No. 488 of 1913. Re Gangaprasad Seopal Oopadhya.
No. 538 of 1913. Re Pestonji Jamsedji Patel alias Mistry.
No. 607 of 1913. Re Eknath Dada Sonaji.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare final dividends in the above matters on the 18th day of April, 1914.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the Official Assignee on or before the 13th day of March, 1914.

If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends without regard to their claims.

Chief Clerk.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 13th day of February, 1914.
1557

NOTICES.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

SEALED TENDERS accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500-0-0 Rupees five hundred only FOR SALE of two fold Egyptian Coloured yarns will be received by the undersigned on or before the instant. Goods are open for inspection at mills.

LALGIR MALJI AND CO.,
Agents.
Broach, 10th February, 1914. 1536

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned and should reach this Office not later than 24th instant with the word "Tender" on the Cover.

Details of the Probable Quantities of Stores either 25 per cent. more or less according to requirements (when and as required) for the current year (1914).

OILS.

Red Engine Oil for light Bearings	14,000 lbs
Cylinder Oil	4,000 lbs
Etna Engine Oil	13,320 lbs
Heavy Engine Oil	5,000 lbs
Velocite Ring spindle oil	4,000 lbs
Cocoanut Oil	6,000 lbs

COLOURING YARN.
(First quality.)

Turkish Red yarn	2/24 skins	3,575 lbs
Alizirine Block yarn	20 ,,	290 lbs
Do.	2/24 ,,	820 lbs
Green yarn	2/24 ,,	130 lbs
Indigo Blue yarn	20 ,,	550 lbs
Do.	2/24 ,,	3,100 lbs
Maroon yarn	20 ,,	1,000 lbs
Do.	2/24 ,,	4,500 lbs
Orange yarn	20 ,,	120 lbs
Do.	2/24 ,,	250 lbs
Purple yarn	20 ,,	500 lbs
Turkey Red yarn	20 ,,	800 lbs.

BELTINGS.

Lace leather (English)	4" ,,	700 lbs
Scandinavia	4" ,,	80 feet
Do.	3½" ,,	80 feet
Do.	3" ,,	50 feet
Do.	2½" ,,	400 feet
Belting English 1st quality	3½" ,,	100 lbs
Do.	3" ,,	600 lbs
Do.	2½" ,,	50 lbs
Do.	2" ,,	100 lbs
Do.	1½" ,,	50 lbs

SIZING MATERIALS.

Wheat flour, 1st quality	340 bags
French Chalk, ,,	32 bags
Magnesia Chloride ,, 24 casks (per cask 800 lbs)	
Flannel sizing Twill 12"	220 yards
China clay	144 casks
Farina	26 bags
Palmine	14,000 lbs
Muriatic of Zinc	4 casks
Gloy	9,600 lbs
Paper casing light Brown	200 Reams
Pickers Buffalo	20 gross
Pickings sticks over pick 24"	9 dozen
Do. 26"	8 ,,
Do. 28"	9 ,,
Do. 30"	1 ,,
Do. 32"	1 ,,
Picking Bands English	300 lbs
Twine Bundling	11,000 lbs
Do. casing	1,500 lbs
Banding Throstle 3 Ply	1,200 lbs
Canvas 45" by 11 oz	22,000 yards
Do. 50 by 10	6,000 yards
English Roller skins	36 dozens
Emery cloth Nos. 1 and 2	400 dozens

L. N. GORAKSHAKAR,
Attorney to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Hyderabad (Deccan), 13th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Mahomed and Sons of Sitaram Building—

Per S. S. Culna.

M. T. 3952 S.O. Case No. 10:—1 case, 7 quiletus, size 5 by 6 feet.

Case No. 0/3952:—1 case, 8 pieces rain proof woollen cloth, 10½ by 54in.

On account of the concerned—

A lot of porcelainware consisting of imari, large jars, vases, blue and white garden seats, Majolica centre-pieces, flowerpots with pedestals, marble centre-pieces, etc.

A lot of Japanese silk embroidered pictures with frames.

30 cases Japanese tea sets, 27 to 40 pieces

On account of the consignor to close the account—

4 new iron safes, size 32, 34, 36 inches.

On account of the consignor—

1 bale 100 S.H. overcoats.
1 bale 100 S.H. ladies' jackets.
1 bale miscellaneous clothing:—80 dozen socks, sample complete suits, vest coats, trousers, etc.

On account of the concerned—

14 cases each containing 12 bottles rein compound for bright and kidney disease.

1 case type-writing ribbons.

3 cases Japanese paper mechanical toys.

1 case glass buttons.
1 case pad-locks.

SALE OF ONE CASE GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their Sales Rooms the following.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Tajbhoy Hakimji & Sons.

T. H. & S. No: 5,994:—One case gent's boots and shoes such as glace kid, Bombay white kid, court shoes etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First Floor "Bansilal Villa," Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs, tapestry door curtains, marble top washhand tables, pier glass vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of H. Stiller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, rice, rapeseed, tilly, groundnut-seed, wheat, castorseed, linseed, and turmeric in bags, bundle of C. P. goods, wooden pieces, box of brass tools, bundles of wood, bundle of pickaxe, empty cylinders, pieces of machinery, box of bangles, bundles of gunny, iron bars, bundles of jogree, two iron complete carts, old records, lot of condemned sheets, bags of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES AND PLANT, ENGINES, DYNAMO, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Love Grove Pumping Station, Mahaluxmi:—

A large lot of unserviceable materials and plant consisting of cast iron scrap, W. I. scrap, W. I. pipes and tubes, double cylinder winch engine, W. I. screws, C. I. stanchions, W. I. chain pully blocks, silvertown dynamo 110 volts, 90 ampers, switch board, old electric wire and cable, old W. I. pipes and tubes, W. I. beam, teakwood timber, empty oil casks, rubber scrap, old fire bars, corrugated iron sheets, 8 H.-P. vertical steam engine by "Marshall," 4 H.-P. double cylinder vertical enclosed engine, 1 H.-P., single cylinder horizontal engine, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale, and the sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 17th February, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE, AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A GINNING FACTORY AT AKOLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haribhai Dharamsey and others traded as Hirji Dharamsey Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell on Saturday the 28th day of February 1914 at 4 p. m. (S. T.) all the right title and interest of the above Insolvents in a ginning factory erected by them on a piece of land bearing survey No. 6 Tajnapeth Akola and belonging to Mr. Naoroji Gamadia and taken on a lease of 10 years with the option of renewing after 10 years of which the first period of 10 years expired on the 1st of August 1913 and the optional period of which is not since them renewed by the Insolvents; also their right in all the Machinery and other things belonging to the Insolvents in the factory.

The machinery of the factory consists of:—

Engine, Boiler with all other accessories complete, lead fire pumps, chimney, 30 rolls 30 damaged Platt gins, and stores etc., for ginning purpose.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1914.

Digitized by the National Archives of India, the Government of Maharashtra and eGangotri on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Four cases whisky, 1 case gin, 1 case beer, advertising matter, machinery, analine colour, tin plates, slates, chemical, milk, rice, coffee, kegs paint, disinfecting fluid, and other various articles.

Also TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 10, Warehouse Victoria Dock—

Twelve casks cement.

and at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Combustible Warehouse, Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank.

150 casks coal pitch.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCEL, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovenamed place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager:-**JAMES McGRATH.**

Sat. Feb. 21st. at 10 p. m.

And Until Further Notice.

For the First Time in Bombay.

A Topical Revue of Current Events specially written for the Excelsior by Mr. James McGrath and Mr. Tom Melbourne.

HULLO! BOMBAY!!

CAST:

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
Miss EILEEN MELBOURNE.
Miss FLORENCE MALFE.
Miss REINA SELMA.
Mr. TOM MELBOURNE.
Mr GEORGE ALFE.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
Mr. L. COWEN.

(By kind permission of Bombay A.D.C.)

Mr. CHAS HARE.
Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

Augmented Orchestra.

New Scenery: New Dresses: New Music.

Don't miss Music Hall version of a Musical Comedy entitled

"THE QUAKER OATS GIRL."

No Advance in Prices. Plan at Theatre Tel. 288.

THE EXCELSIOR.

At 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THE MELBOURNES.

MABEL AND MALFE.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

"OUR TOPICAL CARTOONS"

LOOK OUT FOR OUR REVUE NEXT WEEK.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE open to Members only will be held in Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 25th at 9-30 p.m., (S.T.), to meet H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Application and Subscription of Membership (each Member may bring two lady guests) should be sent to

The Honorary Secretary,
PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A.,
Elphinstone College.

Last day for receiving Pictures is Thursday noon February 19th at Town Hall.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA

"REVUES."

PACKED HOUSES NIGHTLY:—
6-30 AND 10 TO SEE
WHAT OH! RAGTIME.
(IDHAR OA BOMBAY.)

THE TALK OF THE CITY.

ALPHONSO LOOPS THE LOOP.
Daring and Sensational Feats on a Cycle

Pathe's Gazette and a Comic Film.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

COMMENCING FRIDAY FEB. 20th.
SECOND EDITION:—

"HULLO" BOMBAY,

"COME THIS WAY"

Full Programme of Exclusive Pictures.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

At the Garden Party at Victoria Gardens.

YACHT CLUB FANCY DRESS BALL.

BOMBAY RACES.

Principal Races of the year, and the arrival in state of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

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The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B. A., LL. M.

Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL.B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

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OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 16.

disturbance is slowly passing away, but the weather remains disturbed over the west of Northern India.

Rainfall has been confined almost entirely to North-East India and the Himalayas.

The chief falls are:—Rawalpindi one and a half, inches; Mussoorie, one; Mukteswar, three-quarters; Murree, Dehra Dun and Chakrata, a half each.

Forecast.—Further precipitation in the Himalayas and North-East India with extension into Upper Burma.

The disturbance of weather at Simla for the last few days resulted in heavy snow fall last night. The temperature is much below the normal to-day. Further fall is expected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.29in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and highly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner. Maximum temperature is lower than usual in Sind; minimum temperature is below normal in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bhuj and Rajkot. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division and at Raipur; maximum temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rawalpindi reports fairly heavy rain. Skies have become moderately clouded over the whole of the north-west India.

A few showers are possible in the submontane districts of the Punjab and isolated dust-storms in Gujrat and Kathiawar.

Calcutta, in its seventh motor fire-engine, has purchased an appliance of the most recent type. It includes several important improvements, among them being a device for using power from the propelling engine for working the pumps. Another novel feature is a searchlight which is detachable and attached to a cable so that it can be taken into a building or used to light the operation of the Brigade. The engine also has a "first aid" cylinder containing fifty gallons of water, and operated by compressed carbonic acid gas. This enables the Brigade to attack fire immediately on arrival without waiting for the main pump to get to work. By this means it is claimed, a very large number of fires could be extinguished before they assumed serious proportions.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 16th February, was 30.158 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 8-45 a.m. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steamer at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 16th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	62.2	54.2	81	..	3.90	..
Do. (15th)	73.1	60.3	76	..	3.66	0.46
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	0.79
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	72.5	63.1	94	..	1.91	—0.67
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.2	45.5	83	..	1.36	0.35
Rawalpindi	52.1	43.1	92	1.29	8.02	2.92
Lahore	68.1	46.3	96	..	2.74	3.63
Sirsa	73.3	48.0	78	..	1.33	0.18
Ambala	71.1	47.5	87	..	1.32	—2.82
Delhi	72	53.6	69	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.1	53.4	61	..	0.23	—0.99
Mainpuri	80.6	54.1	81	..	0.26	—1.73
Jhansi	83.6	61.0	55	..	0.38	—0.04
Cawnpore	78.4	57.9	87	..	0.14	—1.38
Allahabad	80.2	62.5	84	0.05	1.09	—0.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	68.1	49.8	66	..	2.31	1.58
Karachi	73.3	58.8	72	..	1.92	0.85
Ajmer	72.6	46.4	49	..	2.34	1.39
Jaipore	76.2	47.1	49	..	0.86	—0.15
Kotah	79.8	58.8	43	..	1.03	0.37
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	75.7	57.0	91	..	0.93	0.59
Dwarka	76.6	66.0	65	..	0.01	—0.53
Veraval	77.4	64.9	69	..	0.03	—0.41
Rajkot	77.7	55.9	78	..	0.03	—0.39
Bhavnagar Para	83.8	59.2	68	..	0.00	—0.43
Surat	83.9	66.7	67	..	0.00	—0.31
Ahmedabad	80.0	57.5	54	..	0.02	—0.33
Deesa	78.0	48.0	46	..	0.08	—0.31
Neemuch	74.2	51.0	63	..	0.12	—0.40
Indore	75.1	57.2	64	..	0.20	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.8	63.5	57	..	0.04	0.98
Saugor	79.8	58.6	47	..	0.81	—0.96
Hoshangabad	84.7	61.2	61	..	0.77	—0.64
Khandwa	80.5	64.0	65	..	0.00	—1.01
Akola	86.6	60.6	46	..	0.49	—1.08
Amraoti	88.8	62.9	40	..	1.51	—0.31
Nagpur	91.7	63.2	45	..	0.85	—1.03
Chanda	85.5	61.4	49	..	0.37	—1.24
Raipur	90.7	68.0	56	..	1.26	0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.0	70.3	81	..	..	—0.55
Ratnagiri	85.1	69.1	72	..	..	—0.60
Mormugao	84.8	72.4	84	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	83.5	69.8	86	..	..	—1.93
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	62.3	67	..	0.03	—0.72
Ahmednagar	90.8	55.2	70	..	0.16	—1.11
Poona	90.0	58.1	77	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	93.9	64.8	39	..	0.01	—1.48
Dharwar	94.0	66.1	50	..	0.24	—0.99
Bijapur	90.8	57.0	51	..	0.32	—1.10
Belgaum	89.8	60.2	58	..	0.00	—1.12
Aurangabad	92.6	63.9	51	..	0.02	—0.94
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.4	67.2	48	..	0.00	—1.40
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.7	73.5	74	0.27	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	88.8	76.1	80	..	4.67	—1.64
Cochin	90.9	76.7	78	..	4.69	—4.22
Colombo	89.2	70.8	92	..	28.91	6.52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	71.2	78	..	0.00	—6.51
Bellary	97.2	70.1	55	..	0.04	—2.19
Cuddapah	97.8	69.9	68	..	3.00	—1.74
Madras	98.3	72.6	84	..	28.73	8.59
Bangalore	90.3	66.3	65	..	0.34	—3.30
Coimbatore	94.7	70.2	77	..	4.87	0.29
Trichinopoly	93.9	72.9	89	..	10.44	1.85
Negapatam	87.5	71.9	94	..	53.35	24.37

AN ENGLISHMAN'S "GROSS AUDACITY."

DRUNKEN GERMAN BEATEN WITH A MUG.

A smart fine was inflicted on a British subject on Jan. 28 by the local Court at Rathenow, near Berlin, for the "gross audacity of beating a German in his own Fatherland," says Reuter.

On August 8 an English gentleman was motoring through the Mark of Brandenburg with a party included his secretary. They stopped in Rathenow, and his secretary and chauffeur sat at a table and ordered beer. A master builder, Karl Hanser by name, was in the same room. He was apparently drunk and thought fit to annoy the foreigners, first by making faces and then by making audible remarks, such as "English swine." He finally approached their table and tried to engage the strangers in a conversation which they declined. At this stage Hanser, noticing that the lid of the secretary's earthenware beer mug was not down, placed his own mug on the top of it and claimed a drink, in accordance with the well-known German drinking custom. The secretary, losing his patience, sprang up, threw the beer over Hanser, and struck him a blow over the head with his mug, making a four-inch wound.

The British visitors, who offered Hanser compensation, which he refused, were allowed to leave Germany on bail. They were examined by Commission and did not appear to-day.

The Public Prosecutor asked for a fine of 50 marks against Hanser for insulting the British party and fines amounting altogether to 120 marks against the English secretary.

The Court, consisting of a judge and two lay assessors, sentenced Hanser to a fine of 50 marks, but in the case of the secretary found the Prosecutor over lenient on the ground of the "gross audacity of beating a German in his own Fatherland," and fined the Englishman 50 marks for insulting Hanser by pouring beer over him and 350 marks for the assault, £20 in all.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 16th.

15th S. S. Inverness	Venus	Calcutta Feb. 2.
S. S. Palawan	Shone	,, Feb. 6.
S. S. Baroda	Horscroft	Busreh Jan. 31.
S. S. Hohenfels	Ammermann	Antwerp ,, 10.
S. S. Kola	King	Busreh Feb. 8.
R. I. M. S. Northbrook	La Touche	Rangoon Feb. 7.
16th S. S. Devanha	Hicky	Shanghai Jan. 27.
S. S. Ehrenfels	Schmitz	Tuticorin Feb. 12
S. S. Inaba Maru	Shinohe	Kobe Jan 20.
S. S. Komodor	Mahlbanar	Delagoa Bay

DEPARTURES.

February 16th.

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi.
S.S. Vestalia	Pattie	Calcutta via Madras.

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer	Komodor	for Zanzibar.
,,	City of Calcutta	for Liverpool etc.
,,	Alfeld	for Calcutta.
,,	Inaba maru	for Kobe etc.
,,	Devanha	for China.

S.S. Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain Venus, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta which port she had left on February 2, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Palawan:—The steamer Palawan, 2,921 tons, Captain R. L. Shone, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on February 6, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on January 31, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hohenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3,408 tons, Captain Ammermann, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Antwerp, which port she had left on January 10, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on February 8, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W. Hicky, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she had left on January 27, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ehrenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 4,450 tons, Captain J. Schruitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin, which port she had left on February 12, with balast.

S. S. Inaba Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Inaba Maru, 3,837 tons, Captain M. Shinahe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on January 20, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Komodar:—The German East Africa Line steamer Komodar, 3,879 tons, Captain Mahlbanar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vestalia:—The steamer Vestalia, 3,511 tons, Captain J. Pathe, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Madras, with same bottom cargo.

The O. S. K. Steamer Annan Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 12th instant, and the s.s. Luzon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 15th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia with outward Mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is excepted to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. China left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday last.

The N.Y.K. Chartered Steamer Kalibia arrived at Kobe on the 14th instant.

MONDAY February 16th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer		Capt.	Agent
B. Toro		Hicks	J. Y. & Co
9. Ula		Oliver	M. M. & Co
O & E Cairn Gowan		Band	W. & A. G. & Co.
G. Ariel		Hyde	C. M. & Co
H. Westmoor		Bowles	D. Nanji & Co
K. Penang Maru		Murazini	N. Y. K
M. Ariadne	Irene	Tindall	D. Nanji & Co
O. Radhumani		Cotterell	T. M. & Co
P. Holtley		Anderson	J. M. Co
Q. Saigon Maru		Yamaguchi	O. S. K.

V. DOCK.

2. Elysia		Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Oburpa		Ferguson	M. M. & Co
4. Ariosto		Booth	J. F. & Co.
5. Manchester Civilian		Spencer	T. M. & Co
5. Shneetels		Freeden	W. & A. G. & Co
7. Clan Colquhoun		Sutherland	J. F. & Co
9. City of Bombay		Leary	K. N. & Co.
9 City of Calcutta		Elliott	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia		Dowell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14. Kola		King	M. M. & Co
15. Semiramis		Pavisich	A. L. S. N. Co.
16 Hopemount		Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

4. Abydos		Davis	A. S. N. & Co

OFFSIDE D. & E.

Khosrou		Hannah	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia		Barcha	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Alfred		Fisher	A. S. N. & Co
Angus		Lazell	A. Y. & Co
Aviemoor		Kosfod	M. & A. G. & Co
Belle of England		Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Bahadur		Peat	T. M. & Co
Baroda		Horscroft	Ind. M. & Co
Devanha		Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
Den of Kelly		Twiddle	K. N. & Co
Ehrenfels		Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
Keswick Manor		Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Egypt		Simmers	P. & O. Co
Ferozi		Primrose	T. M. & Co
Ferrara		Feathers	S. W. & Co
Himalaya		Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseure		Hannah	T. M. & Co
Hoseinee		Fanning	T. M. & Co
Hohenfels		Ammerman	W. & A. G. & Co
Itinda		Mc. Clelland	M. M. & Co
Inverness		Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Inaba Maru		Swinhoe	N. Y. K
Jerseymoor		Barton	
Kasara		King	M. M. & Co
Komordor		Mahlbaner	A. S. & Co
Orissa		Redfern	M. M. & Co
Pontoperos		Poleuus	W. & A. G. & Co
Pickon		Jones	K. N. & Co
Palamcotta		Elton	M. M. & Co
Palawan		Shone	M. M. & Co
Sutherland		Longstaff	The Bombay & Co
Southville		Hedquest	W. & A. G. & Co
Tsiryabi		Kass A. M.	Jowanji & Co
Trader		Williams	D. N. & Co

A case of extortion is proceeding at Monghyr against Mr. W. Barrow, Manager, Court of Wards, and Mr. George Hine, sometime manager of the estate of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and Purtsotam Panday, a clerk of the Manager of the Court of Ward's office. The case for the prosecution is that the accused conspired to extort money from and cheat two wards, namely, Babu Udit Narayan Singh and Babu Rambahadur Singh, the sum involved being Rs. 12,000 which, it is alleged, Mr. Barrow demanded for a current Jamabandi concerning the payment of liabilities of the estate. The case against Mr. Hine was that he had an agreement made with him promising to pay him Rs. 10,000 on the consideration that he raised a loan of eight lakhs of rupees and managed to release the estate from the Court of Wards.

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"Two Star"
"Three Star"
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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	*Rs.*	*From*	*Bank.*
1 box Gold.	75,000	Alexandria	National.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is steady and rates are unchanged. There is however little business doing either way.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32
D. D. mail	1	4 3-32
T. T. forward, June ..	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 1-4
,, ,, forward, May.	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ..	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171
Marks ,, ,, ...		139
60 days Hongkong ...		139½
,, ,, Shanghai ...		188½
,, ,, Japan		148½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London on Saturday was unchanged at 26½ for ready and 26 3/8 for delivery in two months. Locally the Market has been steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold 23	15	3	
Australian bar gold 23	14	9	
Sovereigns 15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready 76	15	0	
1st Settlement 76	9	0	
3rd Settlement 76	3	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 13th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....47		53,692
B. B. & C. I. Railway 43		50,266

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a firm tone to-day and an advance of about annas two was noticed during the course of the day. The quotations of Home Securities did not report any change but an advice of improved rates from Calcutta gave birth to a strong tendency in the Market. The Market opened at Rs. 95-14-6 improved slowly to Rs. 96, but a reaction followed and the rates dropped to Rs. 95-15. At the close owing to good demand the rates again improved and stood at Rs. 96-1-6 (sellers) for 27th February delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 102-8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a weak tendency to-day and a fall was noticed in few shares.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,120, but closed at Rs. 1,085.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,115 to Rs. 1,090.

Davids stood at Rs. 475 and Fazuls at Rs. 445.

Swadeshi dropped to Rs. 1,450.

Central to Rs. 1,860 and Kohinoor to Rs. 750.

Phoenix changed hands at Rs. 160.

Bank of Bombay Shares improved to Rs. 1,610.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 77-8 and Deferred to Rs. 132.

Eastern Bank Shares were in demand at Rs. 82.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate Shares were placed at Rs. 23½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 212½ c.d.

In Press Shares Indian Cotton stood at Rs. 130 x.d.

COTTON.

American advices were a trifle steadier. The consumption in America continues large, the total for the five months ending January of the present season being 117,000 bales more than for the same time last season. The general tone of the Market is better and should the advance continue it will be very gradual, but we anticipate fluctuations shortly.

Yesterday (Sunday) good Broach in the bazaar advanced to Rs. 287. This morning the Market opened at Rs. 285, but a reaction soon after set in and the rate declined to Rs. 281½. Later on prices again steadied and at the close good Broach is irregular at Rs. 284. Jobbers have been the chief operators.

The following extract is from "The Manchester Guardian" of the 26th January:—

"Cotton has been pretty strong during most of the week, but the advance in cloth and yarn was not fairly established when the ginning report put rather a new aspect on the case. The sales at Liverpool have been sufficiently good to provoke the suggestion that we are unduly pessimistic in Manchester, but there has been a good deal of talk about bear interests and perhaps some of the cotton-buying has not been undertaken very joyously. A pretty general depletion of margins has induced some little discussion about short time, and here and there a spinner has reduced production. At present, however, there is far more of this in the weaving section than the spinning, and for one reason or another both Burnley and Blackburn are doing a good deal less than the normal. Naturally this has a considerable effect on the yarn market, which, all things considered, has been very slow in yielding to the inevitable forces; a good many spinners are still supported by profitable orders, though in some cases it is not easy to obtain delivery instructions for them. The principal news of the week is Friday's ginning report, which gave 13,589,000 bales ginned up to January 16, against 13,089,000 a year before and 14,516,000 two years before. As the relative rate of ginning has gone up since the previous period it seems pretty sure that last season's crop will be considerably exceeded; it will be seen that we are now half-a-million bales ahead. The Bank rate has been dropped from 4½ to 4 per cent. this week."

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months,		
F. M.	6.68	plus. 2
M. A.	6.69	,, 2
A. M.	6.66	,, 2
M. J.	6.66	,, 2
J. J.	6.62	,, 2
J. A.	6.58	,, 2
A. S.	6.47	,, 2
S. O.	6.34	,, 2
O. N.	6.26	,, 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet. but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	10	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	,,

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	14	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	13	0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	)	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	8	15	0	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	0	0	
Mughi 52	8	0	
Black Kutni 44	0	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet bu tsteady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a	p
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	11	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is Steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	0	0	B. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 33	8	0	
April May 7	0	0	R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	14,790 Bales
Wheat	12,319 Cwts.
Linseed	6,114 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	75 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	11,162 ,,
Poppyseed.....	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts.....	5,545 ,,
Castorseed	5,226 ,,
Rice	5,729 ,,
Myrabollams	2,553 ,,
Cottonseed	16,450 ,,
Mowraseed	421 ,,
Gram	2,018 ,,
Jowar.....	5,758 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	116 ,,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., for the day ending 15th February 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed 30 lacs.	
,, Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds.	1,55,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	39,63,000
Current Deposits	7,06,000
Sundries	12,000
	63,36,000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities	19,55,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,06,000
Local Bills Discounted	66,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000
Sundries	54,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	13,35,000
	63,36,000

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks,

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1,605
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,440
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½%	10
The Central Bank of ndia Rs. 25 ..	..	6	18
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P. ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.		15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
(12 A		16%	£22 1-2
(12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	Nov.	5%	82
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	825
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	670
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	240
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,855
China	Mar-Sep.	50	600
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,437½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	225
David	May.-Nov.	20	475
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	420
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	155
Fazulbhoy	May	20	443½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1380
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	315
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	550
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	103½
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	375
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,050
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	142½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	92½
Jewraj Budge	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,375
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	750
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,180
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,090
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,960
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Mofarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,700
Nawab of Cambay	..	20	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7	220
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,025
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1 090
Sun	Oct.	..	103½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	277½
Swadeshi	May.-Oct	50	1,470
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,250
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	390
P.		Nil	630
Western India ..	Sep.	45	450
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	18
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	635
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	130
Jumna Ginning and ing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Cb. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	225
New East India ..	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	800
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	590
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	680
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	625
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	142 00
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	695
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	150
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...		4%	118
Gumerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	118
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.		150
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	595
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..		4%	118

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.L. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankus ..	..	..	..
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	..
Badham Pile ..	..	2	92
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	837½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld., { P.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld., { O.	..	5%	218
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	215
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	275
Central I.M. Co., Ltd. ..	April	30Hyr.	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	20
Empire of I.L Rs. 50. ..	..	..	140
Indian Cement Rs. 100...	..	..	154
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30	..
Indian Cotton Company { O { Old 100 New Issue 75	June	1½ 7½	105
Indian Cotton Company { O	..	.. 7½	80 200
Indian Cotton Company { P....100 ..	Oct.-July	..	..
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	10%	182
Jost Fans SupplyCo., Rs. 50. ..	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 80 .	..	..	64
Deffd. 38 ..	..	..	72
Pref. 80 ..	..	..	93
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs.75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co., ..	..	10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P ..	..	7½	66
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 3½	85
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.	20	875
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	23½
Port Canning Co., ..	..	4½	87½
Shivrajpur Synd, etc. ..	..	..	23½
Sirdar Car'bic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co., { O.	Jan.	..	77
Tata Iron and Steel Co., { D. & P.	.. & July.	.. ..	136 157
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4%	1045
,, O. 800 ..	..	..	905 X.D
Thacker & Co., P. 800 ..	..	7%	210
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs.	7½
Treacher & Co., ..	July	Rs. 15	428

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 108-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

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Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Head ache Cure; one wafer brings a smile.

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The Greatest Modern Organic Remedy for All Troubles caused by Uric Acid. Completely cures for ever the following diseases:

Rheumatism	Arthritis	Gout
Nephritic calculi	Gravel	Kidney troubles
Lumbago	Sciatica	Stiffness in the joints, etc., etc., etc.

A Great Tonic and Blood Purifier and specifie for nervous irritability, depression, headaches, lack of memory, etc. Equally useful to both the sexes **Highly recommended in cases of obesity.** Made in Europe.

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ESTAB 1885

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, White House.
Bombay University Convocation.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
National Y. W. C. A., Annual Meeting, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines, 11-30 a.m.
Entertainment in honour of Mr. Chaturbhoy Shivji, Mangaldas House, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m.
National Indian Association, Dr. Stanley Reed's Lecture, Lady Petit's House, 5-30 p.m.
Installation meeting and Banquet of Lodge St. George at 7 and 8 p.m. respectively.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 18.

Bombay Races.
Parsi Writers' Association, Annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort. 6 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 1 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits the Clare Road Convent School, 12 noon.
Entertainment at the Seamen's Institute (Their Excellencies to attend), 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 19.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bank of India, Limited, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.
J. J. School of Art, annual prize distribution, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.
Feb. 17.

157.—Parade. The Battalion will parade tomorrow Wednesday the 18th instant at 8 p.m. as strong as possible to take part in the Defence Scheme Rehearsal. Fall in B. V. R. Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, leggings. Every man will bring a blanket with him. Detachment will leave their posts at 7 a.m. on Thursday morning.

158.—Rifle Meeting. Owing to the Defence Rehearsal on Wednesday night. Matches III and IV in the Corps Rifle Meeting will be fired on Saturday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m. instead of Thursday the 19th instant.

159.—Leave. No. 6414, Vol. G. H Paul, "G" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 1st February to 1st October 1914.

160.—Transfer. No. 6392, Vol. E. F. Halliwell, is transferred from "G" Coy. to the Reserves from this date.

161.—Resignations. The undernamed members of "G" Coy. having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps:—
No. 7,230, Vol. K. H. Preston.
No. 7,428, Vol. F. A. Trumper.
No. 7,311, Vol. R. Fleming.
No. 6,410, Vol. D. J. MacGillwray.
No. 7,373, Vol. D. Harrington.
No. 7,015, Vol. J. F. Watson.
No. 7,368, Vol. R. Marrs.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

OBITUARY.

Aga Attah Shah, the only son of Aga Coochick Shah, died last Sunday, at his residence, at Mazagaon.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary during the month of January, was 2,577, including 303 new admissions.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at Whiteaway Buildings, to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. A. K. Vesavewala, B.A., will open a discussion on the "Zoroastrian Religion after the time of the Prophet." The meeting is open to the public.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will lecture in Gujarati at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "The value of Theosophy for the man of the world." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Stanley Reed will deliver this evening at 5 p.m., a lecture on "Twenty-one Days in Persia" to the members of the Bombay Ladies, Branch of the National Indian Association, at the residence of Lady Petit (Petit Hall), Napean Sea Road. After the lecture Lady Petit will be be "At Home" to the members and their friends.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Western India Provincial Branch of the League, will be held at the Indo-British Institution, on Tuesday, the 24th February, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to receive the report of the committee for the fifteen months ending the 31st December, 1913, to pass the accounts, to consider and adopt the revised constitution, and to elect officers for the current year.

The proceedings will conclude with a "Social" at which all members with their families and friends are invited.

MOTORISTS' NARROW ESCAPE.

While a motor car, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Messrs. Leach and Weborny, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of the Yacht Club, and Mr. R. E. Clark, of Messrs. Hoar and Co., was proceeding on Saturday night from the Vellard to Haines Road, it ran into a large heap of stones lying in its path. Fortunately the car was travelling very slowly, otherwise a serious accident would have occurred. The car mounted the heap of stones, but did not overturn. The back tyre was wrenched completely off and burst, while the front axle and springs were bent, and the engine damaged.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks from small-pox and three attacks and four deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, there was no case of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 102, as compared with 83 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 118 of 1912. Out of a total of 1,953 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, 75 were found to be plague-infected. Twenty-two of this latter kind being found at Mandvi and twenty at Chukla.

REDUCING INFANT MORTALITY.

IMPROVING THE POSITION OF INDIAN "DAEES."

LADY WILLINGDON'S SYMPATHY.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided over a largely attended meeting held yesterday at the Noor Bag, Mazagon, Bombay, of ladies interested in the improvement of the condition of the poorer class of women during confinement and the position of the Indian "Daees." The audience was largely composed of Indian midwives but among the members of the general public present there were also a number of well-known ladies belonging to different communities.

Her Excellency at the outset, said she had great pleasure in being present there that afternoon to help them in every way she could. She was quite delighted to see so many ladies there and she asked them to help the cause of ameliorating the condition of their fellow-sisters by personal service or in any other way that they could. She was not a practised speaker and had therefore asked her sister Lady Mabelle Egerton, who had been on the Midwives' Board at Home, to tell them of the way in which the work was being done there. Her Excellency then called upon Dr. A. J. Turner, Honorary Secretary, Bombay, Sanitary Association to address the meeting.

REDUCING THE INFANT MORTALITY.

Dr. Turner said the object of the meeting was to create an interest in the work done by the Bombay Sanitary Association towards reducing the infant mortality and the dangers to mothers due to ignorance and superstition of the native midwife and the women who employed her. The Lady Dufferin Fund and the Lady Hardinge movement did not touch the spot, as they had to deal with people who from poverty, ignorance and superstition could not be reached by simply providing trained nurses. One object was to put the native "Daee" or midwife under trained supervision. It would be impossible to get rid of this section of women at once, but a good deal could be done by bringing them under control and by registration on the lines of the English Midwives Act, of 1902, and by gradually replacing them by a better class. But they were in some cases hereditary holders of the title and some consideration must be taken of their position, so they were being improved, not to take the place of trained nurses, but to reduce the risk to the mother and child till the supply of a better trained class was provided. It was of equal importance to educate the prospective mother to appreciate a better class of nurse and to provide them with trained assistance and facilities, the ultimate object being to create a demand for a higher standard of nurses. The preliminary step was to call a meeting of Indian ladies and ask them to form a Society in conjunction with the Sanitary Association for improving the condition and surroundings of the poorer class of women. Funds were required and they were not asking for a large amount.

THE UNTRAINED "DAEE."

The speaker then detailed what had been done last year by the Health Department through their municipal nurses and midwives, the most satisfactory feature being the growing attendance of the qualified midwife. He then spoke of the main features that were responsible for the high state of infant mortality, which were, poverty and ignorance, and the efforts made by the department to combat it. Continuing he said that the Bombay Sanitary Association, with the co-operation of the Health Department, had taken up the question of the effect the untrained native "daees" had on infant mortality and mortality among child-bearing women. Medical Registrars and Municipal District Visiting Nurses had been asked to collect "daees" and instruct them in the elementary principles of midwifery. Twelve such meetings had been held in the city. The desire was to impress them with the necessity of cleanliness of hands and person and surroundings, and the use of antiseptics; to abolish the crude and primitive methods they adopt; to prevent unnecessary interference; and to emphasise on these women the necessity of calling in trained aid and reporting every case they attend. A prize was offered to those women who adopted more rational methods after hearing the lectures and demonstrations. Three lady health visitors were employed by the Bombay Sanitary Association, who visited the houses of the poor. There were ten municipal district nurses who visited poor women in confinement. There were ten municipal dispensaries, where women had been collected and a course of demonstration and instruction given to them in their own language.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY LADIES.

Continuing, he said that weird and incredible descriptions were given of the methods employed by these "daees." The movement was directed first, at removing some of the risks by controlling the "daees" and secondly by providing more lady health visitors. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, had expressed a desire to take an active part in this movement. It was also necessary to have the help of the ladies of Bombay, both rich and poor, in educating the women, and this could only be done by providing a larger numbers of health visitors. There were 32 sections in the city and if 32 ladies would undertake to assist by each taking up a section and forming a small sub-committee and providing a nurse to work in each section, the Honorary Secretary of the Sanitary Association would give every facility for helping them.

Dr. Miss Benson, Lady Superintendent, Cama Hospital, and a lady visitor also addressed the meeting.

LADY MABELLE EGERTON.

Lady Mabelle Egerton then addressed the meeting. She said: As I happen to be a member of the Central Midwives Board in England I have been asked to say something here to-day, in support of the object of this meeting. To begin with I would like to say that though we talk chiefly about infantile mortality in this connection it is not to my mind the only nor perhaps the greatest of the evils caused by want of proper attention to women in child birth. Statistics of infantile mortality are more or less accurately ascertainable and therefore form an easily read index of what is happening under certain conditions, but there are other evils equal if not greater which are inseparably connected therewith. I would mention the death or permanently enfeebled health of many a mother resulting, besides loss of her earning power for the benefit of herself and family also to the neglect of other children.

"In this country I believe the custom is more frequent than at Home for a mother to be a wage earner and also owing to the custom of early marriage it is more difficult in the event of the death of a mother to find anyone to fill her place in the home, but possibly worst of all are the number of children who though they survive are enfeebled or disabled in some way or other. They grow up not only to be a misery to themselves but a burden on the community the whole of their sad lives. Just one instance of this is, I think, shown by the fact that from exhaustive enquiries made some years ago it was found that at least one-third of the children classed as born blind in England had been born with sound eyes, but owing to neglect or ignorance during the first few days of life had become totally blind. When you think of the expense incurred in trying to educate such children to be even partially self-supporting and the sad lives they lead, from the economic as well as the humanitarian point of view it is worth an effort to prevent such results.

"Dr. Turner has given you details of the proposed scheme, and I would like to endorse all he has said as to not overlapping in any way with the most valuable and essential work of the Dufferin and Hardinge funds. Obviously it is of prime importance to supply, as these funds do, trained women, and some may be inclined to say, as was said when untrained women who were in regular practice were allowed to go on the roll of certified midwives in England, that only trained women should be allowed to attend these cases. If it were a practicable proposition I might agree, but it is quite impossible all at once for this fund or any other organization to provide enough trained women to attend every birth that takes place and further if you could do so probably a large number of the women we all wish to help would decline to be attended by them.

"What is suggested is to do here on a voluntary basis through the Sanitary Association something similar to what has been done officially at home to get hold of the untrained women now practising and to instruct them how to deal with normal cases and to recognise early symptoms of complications and to persuade them then, to send for skilled help as is provided under the funds mentioned. The effect of this should be far-reaching. The existing Daees will be enabled to improve themselves and in their turn when they realise the good results they will influence as no one else can their successors to be trained for the work they undertake and persuade the mothers to avail themselves of skilled attention. To do this we want ladies to undertake singly or in combination districts and try by their own influence by providing funds for a health visitor to get such scheme to work. In England each county or borough has an inspector of midwives and the results have been very good.

In conclusion, I feel that as one of the many strangers who come out for the cold weather I owe you who live and work here an apology for venturing to speak at all.

My only excuse is that whether a cottage in an English county village or a chawl in the most densely populated part of Bombay children come into the world the same way so perhaps what I have found from experiences at home may have some application out here.

THANKS TO HER EXCELLENCY.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Her Excellency, for kindly presiding on the occasion said that during the year that she had been among them, Her Excellency had associated herself with every movement tending to public good, especially with movements pertaining to Indian women and calculated to mitigate human suffering. It was a very wide question, this of midwifery, and they had just heard a great deal on the subject from Dr. Turner and Lady Mabel Egerton, who had told them that it was a problem not only for India but for England too. They in India could only follow what was being done in England and if they succeeded in achieving a little of what they did in England, they would all feel very satisfied. As Her Excellency whose heart was in every cause for the mitigation of human suffering, had asked them to do, they should do their best to relieve suffering in any way that they could. Those who had not the means to render monetary assistance, could help the movement by visiting the houses of the poor, and others who had no time to spare could help by opening their purse strings.

A vote of thanks to Her Excellency for presiding and to Lady Mabel Egerton for addressing the assembly was carried.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Lady Willingdon said it was no good going without doing something practical. Dr. Turner had slips of paper ready on which those desiring to render personal service or giving money might write their names.

MADRAS PORT COOLIES RETURN TO WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The bargemen and coolies of Messrs. Binny and Company, who went on strike about a week ago, resumed duty this morning. The work was being carried out by the port trust without any inconvenience to shipping and to the satisfaction of all, and it was through the men seeing that the strike was a failure, that they returned to work.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRAYTT CUP.

Three games were played yesterday evening in connection with the Marryatt Cup, but only in one of them were three sets required to decide the tie. Form was very fair, but on this, as well as what we have seen in the past, the winners will not have a great chance for the cup.

The match between Bunbury and Preston was the longest drawn out, and last year the first time they met they were so evenly matched that they had to fix another date to play, light not having sufficed. On this occasion, the match took a great turn after Preston had taken the first set with fair ease. Bunbury took the second by an equally wide margin, and in the third he went right away and won with only one game against him. He placed well, and Preston kept him well back with long driving, the latter also having the harder service. As the match progressed Preston began to tire, and his younger opponent had all the better of it.

In the first Preston started with four consecutive games, and went on to win comfortably. Two all was called in the second, but then Bunbury went right away and ran out. The third saw Bunbury take the first four, Preston took the fifth after a Deuce game but then Bunbury went to game and set. Result:—

Mr. E. J. Bunbury beat Major E. E. Preston, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Calvacoressi and Boyes were well matched though only two sets were required. Both have a very nice style, the former getting a deal of cut on almost every stroke with the latter playing a straighter game, with a more powerful serve, good back-line drives and placing well.

In the first Boyes shewed up particularly well, volleying very accurately with strong cross-court shots. He took the lead at 2—1, then Calvocoressi hung on to him at 3—4, but then Boyes went straight out to set.

The second saw the latter again lead at 2—1, but then Calvocoressi drew level and by winning three games in succession went into the lead at 4—2. This was all he could do, however, as Boyes went straight out to set and match with the three next games. Result:—

Mr. R. Boyes beat Mr. S. Calvocoressi 6—3, 6—4.

James scored a fairly easy win over Hogg in two sets. The former depended mainly upon long drives and gave the latter little chance of coming up to the net. In the first he went right away. The second saw Hogg make more of a bid for it with some nice strokes along the side lines. James, however, had the better of any long rallies and judged his shots well at the back of the court. Neither took chances, and indulged in long range play till the chance of placing in a corner presented itself. Result:—

Captain J. H. James beat Mr. M. N. Hogg, 6—1, 6—4.

Captain Hutchinson scratched to Mr. F. F. Portlock.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

TO BE RUN ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—

Kempion	10-7	Watch Tower	7-5
Primrose Morn	9-12	Paul Pry	7-3
Polish	9-6	Orepesa	7-3
Criton	8-3	Meddling	6-11
Lumination	8-0	Chobham	6-8
Keerit	7-8	Twa Brigs	6-0
Madrina	7-8	Satellite	6-0

If top weight accepting is under 9-12 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—

Smirk	10-7	Borgie	7-12
Meddling	9-10	Flying Fish	7-6
Bachelor's Knot	9-8	Mordialloc	7-6
Hamara	9-7	Cherrywood	7-6
Tartania	8-12	North	7-2
Double Chin	8-2	Seigneurie	6-13
Miss Drake	7-12	Lord Robert	6-0

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—

Smirk	10-7	Borgie	8-0
Meddling	9-13	Lady Douglas	7-8
Lithosian	9-11	Cherrywood	7-3
Bachelor's Knot	9-7	Impecunious	7-3
Twa Brigs	8-12	Molly S	7-0
Tartania	8-12	Lord Roay	6-10
Arkangelo	8-12	Lord Robert	6-0

If top weight accepting is under 9-12 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proporion.

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong:—

Abdul Malik	10-4	Lord Durham	8-0
Dhaman	9-12	Singer	7-13
Thank You	9-5	Terror	7-12
Nakib	9-5	Valens	7-11
Sir Knight	8-10	Gowahajmer	7-11
Purity	8-8	Regent	7-8
Beyrut	8-8	Mexico	7-0
Gold Fish II	8-8	Trustee	6-11
Tajilmulook	8-5	Shawcutt	6-6
Real Gold	8-2	Harry Johnson	6-2
Roselmulook	8-2	Guinea Merchant	6-0

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs:—

Sweden	10-2	Nafa	8-0
Mexico	9-11	German Silver	8-0
Nizam-ul-Mulk	9-5	Castaway	7-8
Ream	8-13	Yungi Dunya	7-8
Soomsam	8-12	Seaman	7-7
Fado	8-9	Dilkush	7-6
Solar Star	8-7	Tulwar	7-4
Grey Ghost II	8-3	Maidania	7-4
British King	8-3		

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile:—

Abdul Malik	10-7	Baldwin	7-5
Thank You	9-12	Mexico	7-2
Baloz	9-5	Zuheir	7-2
Zaki Pasha	8-11	Gafal	6-12
Young Majub	8-10	Ream	6-7
Sir Knight	8-10	Fado	6-0
Singer	8-5	Moon Spot	6-0
Zinfandel	7-10	Best Chance	6-0
Master Bill	7-9	British King	6-0
Galiard	7-8	Mulberry	6-0
Sweden	7-5	Lot	6-0

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—5 furlongs:—

DIVISION I.

Maasal	10-7	Mat-hat-Baig	7-13
Sweden	9-9	Castaway	7-11
Ream	8-12	Scorn	7-8
Tofic Pasha	8-11	Anaz	7-7
Guinea Mohur	8-9	Ben Hur	7-5
Lord Roseberry	8-4	Creditor	7-5
Burg	8-3	Maidania	7-3
Tenebreuse	8-3	Old China	7-0
Zigomar	8-2		

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

DIVISION II.

Mutar	9-5	Turkish General	8-7
Alwar	9-2	Nasirabad	8-7
Red Wood	9-1	Malayeb	8-4
Flying Machine	9-1	Saood	8-2
Pretender II	8-11	Lord Robert	8-1
Hurbia	8-10	Jack London	7-11
Dhaidan	8-10	Beethoven	7-6
Kadar Beg	8-9	Royalist	6-10
Agent	8-8		

HORSES LEFTIN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p.m. on Monday, 16th February.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Primrose Morn 9-12, Polish 9-8, Criton 8-5, Lumination 8-2, Madrina 7-10, Paul Pry 7-5, Orepesa 7-5, Chobham 6-10, Satellite 6-2.

Top weight accepting being under 9-12 it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Smirk 10-7, Bachelor's Knot 9-8, Tartania 8-12, Miss Drake 7-12, Mordialloc 7-6, Cherrywood 7-6, North 7-2, Seigneurie 6-13.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Meddling 9-13, Lithosian 9-11, Bachelor's Knot 9-7, Twa Brigs 8-12, Borgie 8-0, Lady Douglas 7-8, Impecunious 7-3, Molly S 7-0, Lord Roay 6-10.

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.
Thank You 9-9, Nakib 9-5, Sir Knight 8-10, Beyrut 8-8, Gold Fish II 8-8, Rozelmulook 8-2, Lord Durham 8-0, Terror 7-12, Gowahajmer 7-11, Regent 7-8, Mexico 7-0, Harry Johnson 6-2.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-5, Soomsam 8-12, Fado 8-9, Solar Star 8-7, Grey Ghost II 8-3, Nafa 8-0, German Silver 8-0, Castaway 7-8, Yungi Dunya 7-8, Seaman 7-7, Dilkush 7-6, Tulwar 7-4.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Abdul Malik 10-7, Baloz 9-5, Young Majub 8-10, Singer 8-5, Zenfandel 7-10, Master Bill 7-9, Galiard 7-8, Sweden 7-5, Baldwin 7-5, Zuheir 7-2, Gafal 6-12, Fado 6-0, Moonspot 6-0, British King 6-0.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Maasal 10-7, Ream 8-12, Tofic Pasha 8-11, Guinea Mohur 8-9, Rosebery 8-4, Tenebreuse 8-3, Zigomar 8-2, Mat-hat-Baig 7-13, Scorn 7-8, Ben Hur 7-5, Creditor 7-5, Old China 7-0.

Division II.
Red Wood 9-1, Flying Machine 9-1, Pretender II 8-11, Hurbia 8-10, Dhaidan 8-10, Agent 8-8, Turkish General 8-7, Nasirabad 8-7, Malayeb 8-4, Saood 8-2, Lord Roberts 8-1, Jack London 7-11, Beethoven 7-6, Royalist 6-10.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN ON MIRACLES.

DO THEY REALLY HAPPEN?

Speaking in the East End of London on Jan. 25, Father Vaughan said that during the week he had received quite a number of letters from all sorts and conditions of men wanting to know what he thought of magic and miracles, says the "Manchester Guardian." Magic, he thought, except in connection with lantern slids, had best be given a wide berth. It was wicked, as well as stupid, to play with forces over which one had no more control than over the volcanic eruption of Sakura-shima. With miracles it was different. They were wrought, when wrought, by the power of God. Man could not draw down a lever and work a miracle. He might be used as an instrument in God's hands for working a miracle, but a miracle always had God for its author, and he might define it is something done which was beyond the range of natural causes.

The chief questions put him by his correspondents were two:—(1) Were miracles possible? and (2) Were they actual? No sane man, believing in a personal God, could deny the possibility of miracles. God was no constitutional monarch with limitations to His powers. He was Master of His own house, creation, and he made laws of nature, but was no more subject to them Himself than the father of a family who made for his children rules of conduct was himself bound by them. It was argued by some of his inquirers that miracles were an interference with the regular working of the laws of nature. It was nothing of the kind. Miracles no more interrupted the laws of nature than did the footballer, the golfer, the Alpine climber, or the rower up stream. What man could do, that at least God might accomplish. Miracles did not interfere with the regular working of God's laws any more than sailing in an aeroplane interfered with the laws of gravitation. An asbestos curtain was let down in a Detroit theatre and stopped the on rushing fire; and a blanket which he had helped to hold in slumland broke the fall of a child from a window of a house on fire. Surely what man could do with an asbestos curtain or a blanket God might accomplish without either by will-power. But did miracles really happen? Well, he firmly believed they did, even to-day. Granted God had the power, no one could venture to say He never had the will to make a miracle. It was a question of evidence in each particular instance. What surgeons with the knife, and physicians with their prescriptions, could do for the broken limb or the ailing heart, that God without knife or medicine could do when He willed. Once he was asked if he believed that Jonah could have been swallowed by a whale, and he had answered that if only evidence were forthcoming he would even believe that Jonah had himself swallowed the whale, and a shoal of other fish also. That was where the miracle came in. Man could not do what he liked, but God could do what He will—anything that did not involve a contradiction.

RACQUETS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Two very interesting games were played yesterday, both in the Sahibs and Markers' Doubles. Owing to the inability of some of the expected markers to come, Sloggett and Gull made up a pair, but the professional element was too much for them.

The first game, starting at 2 p.m., was between Jamsetjee and Anderson and Jehangir and Birch, and they could not have been better matched. Three of the five games went to set 5 at 13-all, and in both the others the losers went into double figures. After the first game there were many really fine long rallies with full forearm driving and the amateurs had their full share of play. Anderson was in much better form and got up shots which appeared dead as well as sometimes getting his service in the corners, but with his opponents playing at him he was rather done at the end. This gave Jamsetjee a deal of work, and he and Jehangir were a real pleasure to watch. Birch, who gave Sloggett a good fight last year, put plenty of power behind his strokes and had a good deal to do with the win.

In the first, Birch and Jehangir looked all over winners when running off to 11.2, then Anderson serving well reduced the lead by four and Jamsetjee went up. Before knocked out, he went to 13-all, when set 5 was called. The former pair led again at 2—1, Jamsetjee reversed it at 4.2 and Anderson went to game.

Early in the next, Jamsetjee with a run of five led at 6—2, but Jehangir's sequence of six altered the aspect, 8-all then being called. Here several long rallies took place, Birch and Jehangir adding four and then to game-ball. Unfortunately Jamsetjee served a double at a critical time and Jehangir went to game—one-all.

At Anderson's first visit in the third he again served well and led at 7—1, a fine kill by Jamsetjee put Jehangir out, but Birch put together nvo and led at 9.7. Getting rid of the others, he added three. Jamsetjee could not score, but Anderson again came out very well with a run of six, and led at 13.12. Set 5 was claimed and Birch with his serve took three of them, following which were more long rallies till Jehangir went up and ran out.

Jamsetjee began the fourth well, going to 6—1, then long rallies saw Birch equalise, but Anderson put on a sequence of five. Each pair was got rid of cheap, Jehangir and Birch creeping up to 12.13, and with no return from their opponents set 5 at 13-all was again played. From 2-all, Jamsetjee added two and Anderson the fifth.

Though Anderson began the decider with five Aces, Jehangir was seen to great advantage and ran off seven. He and Birch led at 12.7, then for four serves the game stood 12.10, before Jehangir went to game-ball. Jamsetjee and Anderson still had a chance, but only added two and Birch took the game and set, which lasted 58 minutes.

Next Slogett and Gull met Macbeth and Hormasjee, and again spectators were treated to some fine play in which all four joined. The amateur pair were as good as yesterday, Gull's serve very useful, but Hormasjee's killing went against them, besides which Macbeth could be depended on and served many Aces; though he made the ball come round too much which resulted in "lets" being claimed.

Macbeth made a sensational opening by going straight away with eight points, in only one of which did the professional take part. Neither could do much for two hands, then Macbeth went up and ran from 9 to game.

There was a great change in the second, when at his second service Gull scored a sequence of nine before putting himself down with a double fault, with little response, Slogett went up at 13.4 and ran out.

The third saw a change again the other way, there being nothing in it till Hormasjee's sequence of four took him to 8—4. Gull again served a double when scoring well and Hormasjee went on again to 12—6. Some very fine rallies kept the score there for some time, and eventually the leaders went to game.

In two serves each, Sloggett and Gull only scored one, a run of six by Hormasjee giving him the lead at 10—1, in the fourth. The others reduced it by five at their next, but then Hormasjee went right out with a run of five. The match lasted 32 minutes. Results:—

Mr. Birch and Jehangir.
Mr. Anderson and Jamsetjee.
Mr. Birch and Jehangir 15—18, 15—11, 18—15, 15—18, 15—12.
Capt. Slogett and Mr. Gull.
Mr. Macbeth and Hormasjee.
Mr. Macbeth and Hormasjee 15—2, 4—15, 15—9, 15—6.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Three singles will be played to-day as follows:—
Mr. Macbeth v. Mr. Douglas 2 p.m.
Mr. Birch v. Mr. Gull 2-30 p.m.
Mr. Sloggett v. Mr. Sanderson 3 p.m.
The final of the Open Doubles takes place on Thursday at 2 p.m.
To-morrow will again be devoted to Singles.

BILLIARDS AT RANGOON.

WILLIAMS' FIRST DEFEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

Mr. E. O. Millar, the amateur billiard champion of Burma, beat G. E. Williams, the professional, last night at the Royal Hotel by eighty points. The amateur was conceded 500 poins, Williams scoring in the game 544 points. Williams did not play a good game at all after the interval, but the opponent braced up making breaks of 27, 20, 78, 24, 26, 21 and 36 and ran out with the finishing break of 36. Williams's average was just over 28, that of Millar 10.4. Keenest interest was evinced in the game which was Williams's first defeat in Rangoon.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1913.

GOVERNMENT AND DOCTORS.

Attention has been drawn on several occasions in these columns to the anomalies of the Medical Services of this country, and the disabilities under which the independent medical profession labour, owing to the policy hitherto pursued by the Government in giving the members of the Indian Medical Service practically the monopoly of all important civil appointments. We would commend to the perusal of those interested the weighty representation which has been submitted by the Bombay Medical Union to the Royal Commission on the Public Services. The Bombay Union point to the spectacle of nearly all civil charges, professorships in colleges, administrative and specialist posts in the Bacteriological and Sanitary Departments, Jails and Lunatic Asylums, as being in the occupation of an essentially military service, which under present conditions must be regarded as an anachronism. It declares that the I. M. S., by a gradual process of poaching on the civil departments, now includes about 450 civil appointments within its *cadre* as against 320 military posts. This state of affairs, besides creating widespread discontent among the independent medical profession, has led to the deterioration of the Service itself in the matter of research, and crippled the growth of medical science in India by withdrawing all encouragement from the Indian graduate and all chances of preferment in higher medical work. This inequality of treatment of men who, as a body, have made remarkable advance in medical science during the last two or three decades deserves strong condemnation. Considering the high standard at present demanded of medical graduates at the Indian Universities, and that the medical profession in the country is being constantly reinforced by a considerable number who obtain British diplomas,—and, not infrequently, high distinctions,—it can no longer be honestly contended that the Indian doctor is wanting in the ability and capacity to occupy the civil posts now reserved for the privileged Service. To us it seems that the present system is not only radically defective, but that justice, economy and policy require that the higher civil appointments should at any rate be thrown open to Indians, if it is not considered desirable or expedient to curtail the prerogatives hitherto enjoyed by the I. M. S. all at once.

With regard to the constitution of the I. M. S., the Union's proposals are constructive and deserve enquiry. It may be recalled that in 1881 the Government of India appointed a Committee composed of Surgeons-General Crawford and Cunningham to investigate the subject, and these two officers came to the conclusion that the military section of the Indian Medical Service should be amalgamated with the Army Medical Department of England under the designation of "Royal Medical Service" and, further, that a new branch called "Civil Medical Officers" be organised, out of which some 80 appointments, then held by the I. M. S., be made available for Indians, to be recruited from Civil Assistant Surgeons. This last service was to be recruited by competition amongst Indian graduates and diploma-holders. We may pass over the subsequent correspondence on the subject between successive Secretaries of State and the Government of India with the remark that the trend of official opinion was distinctly in favour of the claims of the independent medical profession to employment in higher medical work, till we come to Lord Morley, who stated that the problem was one "to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in India by throwing open to the profession in general some of the various civil appointments now held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and other similar appointments which may be created in future." With this object in view, his lordship expressed his decision to reduce the civil *cadre* of the I. M. S. "I have consequently decided," he wrote, "that the time has now arrived when no further increase of the civil side of the Service can be allowed and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India." Lord Morley's proposal seems to us eminently equitable, and coincides in the main with the suggestions of the entire body of the independent medical profession in the country, and the only way to satisfy the latter is by a distinct division of civil from military duties. With regard to the selection of professors to fill the various chairs in the Medical Colleges, the Bombay Medical Union urge that the professorial staff usually cannot claim to possess sufficient expert knowledge of their subjects, and that, if the Indian graduate is still obliged to proceed to Europe for the purpose of increasing his knowledge in special subjects, it must be mainly attributed to the system of recruitment of college professors from a military service. This view seems to possess considerable force, for we do not think any other civilised country in the world makes the teaching of its medical institutions subordinate to the exigencies of a military-medical service. The hall-mark of the I. M. S. cannot be taken as a guarantee for universal specialism, and it is preposterous to assume that high qualifications can never be found outside its ranks.

Very important evidence was given on the whole subject before the Commission yesterday by Dr. R. Row, who represented the views of Indian practitioners possessing British qualifications. Dr. Row averred that he and his colleagues had no desire to see the Indian Medical Service extinguished,—no one is asking for that,—but they asked for equal treatment. The young graduates should have larger opportunities, and, he urged, by admitting young Indian medical men as assistants and demonstrators in the hospitals and colleges, they could in time be raised to the higher posts. This, said Dr. Row, would give an incentive to Indians to learn a great many things from Englishmen, and to Englishmen to learn something from Indians. In regard to the actual practical side of the matter, as it exists at present, Dr. Row's evidence deserves the most serious attention. The staffs of the Colleges and hospitals, as he pointed out, are overworked, and if relief were invited, as it should be from outside, many prominent private practitioners would be tempted to accept these posts. Dr. Row's evidence on this point was definite and we think conclusive. He demonstrated the need for increasing the professorial posts and, in reply to questions, at once pointed out the quarters in which this increase might be made. But the crux of his evidence, and the crux of the whole matter, lies in his claim that new posts as they are created should be open to the best men, irrespective of whether they belong to the Service or not. It is quite certain that Lord Morley's aim of creating in time an independent medical profession in India cannot be achieved, so long as the cream of the professorial posts and other civil appointments are practically monopolised by a privileged official Service. No doubt it will be said that any further limitation of the preserve now enjoyed by the Indian Medical Service will tend to deteriorate the personnel of the Service, and the old complaint of the difficulty of keeping up the standard of the men who will come out to India will be raised. But we are inclined to believe that this apprehension is grossly exaggerated. It is certainly true that the sort of croakings, of which we have just had an example in the representation of the British Medical Association, do not tend to preserve the popularity of a Service, which undoubtedly offers an attractive and lucrative career to the young medical man; and these gloomy lamentations may serve to turn aside from the Indian Medical Service many men who accept them as correct and do not enquire into the matter too closely. But can it be doubted by those who know the actual conditions both here and in England that the Indian Medical Service offers, and must continue to offer, a finer prospect to the medical man, on the threshold of his career, than the Army or the Navy, neither of which Services seems to have lost its attractions, or the average private practice at Home, which even to secure a moderate competence requires the investment of a substantial capital?

DAY BY DAY.

The Aegean Islands.

The Porte's reply to the decision of the Powers regarding the Aegean Islands, as summarised by Reuter in to-day's telegram, is distinctly diplomatic. But one thing is clear. Turkey considers that the question has been solved by the Powers in a manner detrimental to her interests. As a matter of fact the Powers' proposals have aroused a very natural feeling of indignation among the Turks. It is proposed, in reality, 'to buy Greece's acquiescence to the Powers' schemes in Albania with land whose possession the Powers have undertaken to settle by impartial arbitration. The proposals are unfair to Turkey from another point of view. A glance at the map will show that Chios and Mitylene are as much part of Asia Minor as Ireland is of the British Isles. What has become of the "integrity of Turkey's Asiatic possessions"? It only requires to be pointed out that Mitylene stands to Smyrna, the second port of Turkey, exactly as the Isle of Wight to Southampton.

A Lover of Old China.

A correspondent informs us of the interesting fact that the late Major-General Beatson, who died the other day, was an ardent lover of old Oriental porcelain. "When old Chinese porcelain, three decades ago, became rare in China itself, and Japan was literally drained of her old ceramic art-products to furnish the museums of Europe, people further-West," writes our correspondent, "naturally turned their eyes to glean the hidden but scattered gems of a lost art. It was at such a period that the pursuit of this useful hobby by lovers like Sir Stuart Beatson went a great way in rescuing from breakage and unconscious vandalism some of the best types of Oriental porcelain which have claimed the praises of an admiring world and afforded innumerable patterns for the production of the daintiest modern pieces.

Unique Specimens.

"Three jars of cobalt-blue, coffee-glaze, and clobber China, respectively, which an English officer who had served in different capacities for full forty years in China acknowledged to have never seen, were discovered in India by the keen eye of Sir Stuart; and his close study of Gullaud's monumental work on the subject together with his own experience of the best Continental museums enabled the owner to set the price of only one of them at the high figure of £1,500. Many a subsequent connoisseur who has very minutely examined this unique coffee-glazed piece has dubbed it "the star of a 100 kilns." Singularly enough, this priceless jar, destined perhaps to remain in India, narrowly escaped the unfailing grip of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan who died before only a few weeks of his contemplated purchase. This is only one instance; but Major-General Beatson's activities as an amateur in this direction may be briefly said to be exceptional."

The Indian Social Club, London.

Under the auspices of the Indian Social Club, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, its President, gave a New Year's Reception to a very distinguished, cosmopolitan gathering, on Saturday, January 24, at Connaught Rooms, London. Besides the host, there were also present Lord and Lady Sydenham, Lord Lamington, Lord Reay, Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Ali Baig, Dr. W. H. Chappel, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. W. S. Caine, Mr. R. F. Chisolm. Mr. A. Brereton, Miss Beck, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Bhisey, Mrs. Bhola Nath, Mr. and Mrs. Parikh, Mr. S. K. Sircar, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Roy, Mrs. Saklatvalla, Col. Warliker, and Mrs. S. K. Sircar and Mr. M. M. Gandevia (Hon. Secretaries) and many others. The guests, who numbered over a hundred, were received by Sir Mancherjee and the members of the Executive Committee. They took full advantage of making new acquaintances, renewing casual ones and strengthening old ones. In this direction the Indian Social Club is serving a very useful purpose. The Club was started only a couple of years ago, and, during its existence so far, it has had on its rolls most of the permanent Indian ladies and gentlemen resident in London,—a sufficient proof of its stability and utility.

British Shipping.

Lloyd's Annual Summary of the World's Shipbilding for last year is, like previous summaries, a highly interesting publication, illustrating the marvellous growth of our merchant shipping, and, as a consequence, our world-wide trade. Lloyd's figures speak with an eloquence not usually possessed by ordinary statistical returns, and the citizen of the British Empire cannot but take pride in the supremacy of his mercantile fleet over all others. He sees

> . . . The heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
> Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales.

To come down to cold facts. We note that during last year the total output of the United Kingdom was 737 vessels of 2,203, 529 tons, an increase of 193,639 tons on the tonnage of the previous year, which is the highest ever reached. The amount of tonnage launched for other countries during 1913 was 419,046 tons, forming over 21½ per cent. of the total output, as compared with nearly 24 per cent. in 1912, 22 1/3 per cent. in 1911, 19½ per cent. in 1910, 24 2/5 per cent. in 1909, 40 per cent. in 1908, 34 per cent. in 1907, and 20 1/3 per cent. in 1906. Holland has provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom, viz.:—13 vessels of 89,992 tons (nearly 5 per cent. of the total output). Norway occupies the second position with 54,111 tons, being followed by Greece (39,999 tons), the British Colonies (37,118 tons), and Russia (31,217 tons).

Mammoth Vessels.

The number of large steamers launched in the United Kingdom during last year has greatly exceeded the average of recent years. The returns show that 84 vessels of 6,000 tons and above were launched. Of these, 21 were over 10,000 tons each, the largest being the Cunard liner Aquitania, of 47,000 tons and the Allan Line steamers Alsatian and Calgarian, 18,485 tons each. The following are the other vessels of 13,000 tons and upwards:—Andes, Alcantara, Orduna, Ulysses, Tubantia, Gebria, Alaunia, and Andania. Lloyd gives returns of shipbuilding in Germany, the United States, France, Holland, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Italy, Denmark and the British Colonies. Our readers are doubtless aware that the largest merchant ship afloat is German, the Hamburg-Amerika Vaterland, of about 56,000 tons.

A Parsi Agricultural Officer.

Everybody who read the text of Dr. Mann's evidence given before the Public Services Commission the other day will remember that he specially mentioned that he knew at least three Indians whom he would without any hesitation place in the Imperial Agricultural Service. The first of these, a correspondent explains, is evidently Khan Bahadur Pestonji R. Mehta, who is now stationed at Thana. From Saidapet College, Madras, Mr. Mehta proceeded to England and graduated in agriculture from the Royal Agriculture College, Circenster, two decades ago. At the same time the late Mr. Ozanne, I.C.S., was deputed by the Bombay Government to go in for the same course, and on his return Mr. Ozanne was appointed Director of Agriculture. They both passed and came out to India, and Mr. Mehta was appointed to the Bombay Agricultural Department. He held several important posts, including the Deputy Directorship of Agriculture, when Mr. John Mollison was raised to the Inspector-Generalship of Agriculture, and the Talukdari Settlement Officership, in both of which posts he displayed conspicuous abilities. The latter post is now reserved for the I.C.S. His evidence before the Famine Commission and the Irrigation Commission was much appreciated.

Dr. J. C. Bose's Visit to Europe.

It was announced in the papers a short time ago that Dr. J. C. Bose had been invited to lecture on his discoveries at the Royal Institution, London, and by the Oxford University. He has also asked to address some learned societies in France and Germany. Recently the University of Cambridge has made a similar request to him. His illustrated article on "Automatic Record of Speed of Nervous Impulse in Plants," contributed to the "Modern Review" for October, 1913, has been reproduced in full in the "Scientific American" of December 23, 1913, with all the illustrations.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Professor J. C. Bose.

"Indian Daily News":—The extraordinary policy of eliminating Indians from the higher educational service is all the more ridiculous when one considers that the only Indian in that service, Prof. J. C. Bose, is the only person in that service the outside world has ever heard of. Fortunately the Viceroy, and the Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Lyon are quite agreed that Prof. Bose is an important Indian asset, and he has been accordingly granted liberal assistance to enable him to continue his researches after his retirement, which takes place next May, a grant which reflects great credit on the Indian Government. As announced Dr. Bose is shortly going to Europe and America where his discoveries are welcomed by a larger scientific world.

Is the Press Act Effective?

"Civil and Military Gazette":—There is one factor in the situation created by the confiscation of the security of the "Zamindar" newspaper and the attachment of the press at which it was printed, which raises an issue of some importance as regards the effectiveness of the Press Act to cope with the evil it was designed to suppress. The printer and publisher of the "Zamindar" on the 19th January filed a fresh declaration for permission to start a new printing press, and we announced recently that the District Magistrate had granted the application subject to the furnishing of Rs. 2,000 security. To provide this security printed appeals for funds have been circulated broadcast, and deputations consisting of the supporters of the paper have been going about Lahore and other places collecing subscriptions. We reported two such meetings a day or two ago. That the "Zamindar" has proved to be financially remunerative to its conductors is well known. It is said that a large part, if not the whole amount of the securities demanded and deposited during the past twelve months (viz., Rs. 12,000) was contributed by supporters of the paper. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan himself boasts in a letter to a contemporary that the securities previously demanded were "subscribed by the united enthusiasm of a newly awakened national spirit." If after the confiscation of deposited security and a printing press the conductors of any paper are able to secure fresh funds from the public, and if, as it would appear, there is nothing in the Press Act to prevent the grant of permission to start a new press, and thereby to revive the paper, the question must arise—Is the Press Act really effective to do the work allotted to it?

The New Principle in Labour.

"The Nation":—This is the new principle which is struggling into formulation. The labor employed in a business or an industry is beginning to assert claims that in effect will qualify the absolute property in his business which the capitalist employer has hitherto possessed. The collective labor employed in a factory, a mine, a railway, is beginning to demand a status, a vested interest in the conduct of the business, in the shape of a stable tenure of employment upon reasonable terms of pay and other conditions. Trade union policy will be more and more devoted to enforce this new conception of the rights of labor. It will certainly involve a refusal to work with non-unionists, or what in America is freely known as "the closed shop." To most employers, no doubt, it appears a menace of trade union tyranny, and so it might become if the aspirations of conscious Syndicalism could really triumph. But, in point of fact, this "tyranny of labor" is as impracticable as it would be inexpedient. The real aim of trade unionism is to work towards a new constructive form of business, in which the interests of labor, along with those of capital and the consumer, shall be brought into a stable harmony in the actual control of the business.

A Naval Loan.

"The Spectator":—As the Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably be faced for the first time in his financial career with a deficit, we cannot help feeling that it is an occasion for reconsidering the question of a naval loan. We do not advocate this on economic grounds, for in all ordinary circumstances we are devoutly in favour of paying our way day by day. But a naval loan would have the enormous political advantage, first, of regularizing our expenditure, in a manner comparable with that ensured by the Naval Law of Germany, and secondly, of frankly advertising our intention to the world. Our Naval Estimates—not so much as they used to be, but still in an undesirable degree—are annually the occasion of suspicion and bitterness abroad. If we made our intentions plain a longer time in advance, much of the bitterness caused by doubt and suspense would be dispersed. One thing is certain: if the Government do not choose one way or another of proving that our determination to keep our command of the sea is unrelaxed, we shall have to pay for our mistake in the end. In a naval race, as in all other races, the best plan—the plan that entails the least ultimate expenditure of energy—is to dishearten your opponent at the moment when he is tiring or when he expected to be making up ground. But for Mr. Lloyd George's unabashed extravagance when he ought to have been husbanding the resources of the country, the naval strain would not be a great one now. However great it may be, it is vitally necessary to meet it, and Mr. Lloyd George will not act in the interests of his reputation if he tries to put the blame of a deficit on the Admiralty, or in any serious degree on Mr. Churchill.

BOMB LETTERS INTERCEPTED.

POLICE OFFICER INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In the police search of the house in Sikdarbagan Street, Calcutta, yesterday, two suspicious looking letter packets were found, one addressed to the "Empire" newspaper and the other unaddressed, also some loose chemicals. The letter addressed to the "Empire" was being taken upstairs afterwards in Lal Bazar Thana by Sub-Inspector Bajpai when it exploded in his hand, burning it seriously. He was removed to hospital. Another similar letter addressed to the "Sanjabani" newspaper has been intercepted in the post.

OFFICIAL REPORT ABOUT BASRA COLLISION.

It will be remembered that the two B. I. steamers Baroda and Dwarka collided in the Persian Gulf recently.

Captain A. Horscroft, of the steamer Baroda, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday, from Busreh has submitted the following official report of the incident to the Port Trust authorities:—

When proceeding down the Shatt-el-Arab river, and abreast of the Inner Bar buoy, the company's steamer Dwarka overtook and was passing the s.s. Baroda to starboard. When the Dwarka's stern was abreast of the Baroda's No. 2, hatchway, the Dwarka starboarded her helm and attempted to cross the Baroda's bow, and failing to do so the two vessels came into collision.

The damage was not of a serious nature.

HOME RULE AND ULSTER.

QUESTION OF EXCLUSION

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

WILL UNIONISTS ACCEPT COMPROMISE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

There has been much speculation as to the nature of the Government's concessions in the Home Rule question. The "Daily Chronicle," speaking with an air of authority, declares emphatically that Ulster willl not be excluded, but that administrative autonomy of a most generous character will be accorded to the four North-Eastern counties, including control of education, licensing and police.

Other papers refer vaguely to the temporary exclusion of Protestant Ulster. The "Standard" says that highest and most potent influences are at work to secure truce on this basis. The "Daily Mail" hints that the Irish Unionists will accept such a compromise.

IMPENDING BY-ELECTIONS.

"INSURANCE" LIKELY TO RIVAL "HOME RULE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Despite the flooding of constituencies with Ulsterite speakers and literature, the insurance question continues to be a strong rival to Home Rule in the Poplar and Bethnal Green by-elections.

The canditatures of Mr. Scurr (Socialist), and Mr. Jones (Labourite), in the Bethnal Green and Poplar campaigns respectively are not likely seriously to affect the issues.

DOMINIONS' AUTONOMY.

MOTHERLAND NOT TO INTERFERE IN POLICIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 1

Mr. Fisher, the Labour ex-Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has stated that while he condemns the deportations from South Africa he hopes that the Motherland will not interfere in the policies of the Dominions, but will allow the autonomous governments to settle their own affairs.

PRIME MINISTER DECLINES TO FORWARD TRADES UNION PROTESTS.

Mr. Cook, Prime Minister, has declined to forward to Mr. Harcourt a number of Trades Union protests against the deportations.

A GOOD SEND OFF.

DEPORTEES' WIVES SAIL FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 16.

The wives of the deported labour leaders Bain, Watson and Poutsma, left to-day for England. A crowd of several thousands bade them farewell.

SCENES AT HAVRE.

FRENCH FEDERATIONISTS MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Lively scenes occurred at Havre on the occasion of the visit paid to the town by the ex-Premiers Messieurs Briand and Barthou to address a meeting under the auspices of the new federation of parties of the Left. The opponents of federation organised a hostile demonstration and as the ex-Premiers drove along the streets they were received with a defending din of whistles intermingled with counter-cheers. Stones were thrown at the occupants of the carriages but nobody was hit. Speaking at the meeting, M. Barthou made a scathing attack on the inconsistency of the Ministry regarding the three years' service and finance.

LORD MINTO'S CONDITION VERY GRAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The condition of Lord Minto is very grave.

GREECE AND SERVIA.

CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT TO BELGRADE.

EXCHANGES OF GOOD-WILL BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, Feb. 15.

At a *gala* dinner in the palace at Belgrade in honour of the Greek Crown Prince, King Peter toasted the Crown Prince and expressed wishes for the happiness of his "dear ally, King Constantine and the prosperity of the Greek army, which has covered itself with glory."

The Crown Prince in reply toasted King Peter and referred to the close bonds uniting Servia and Greece, drinking also to the glory of "King Peter"s valiant army."

RETURN TO ATHENS.

The Greek Crown Prince has returned to Athens.

"STATUS QUO" IN THE BALKANS

GRAECO-TURKISH COMPLICATIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A telegram from Athens states that M. Venizelos has returned from his European tour and has told the Cabinet that the close understanding between Greece, Rumania and Servia has secured the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans, and has rendered complications between Turkey and Greece impossible.

GREEK NAVY TO BE STRENGTHENED.

The Greek Cabinet, to-day, discussed various matters, including the immediate strengthening of the Navy.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.

PORTE'S REPLY TO POWERS ON VESTED INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.

In its reply to the decision of the Powers regarding the Aegean Islands, the Porte points out that it had hoped that with regard to the islands in the vicinity of the Straits and those integrally belonging to Asia Minor, the Powers would have solved the question of the Aegean Islands in accordance with the best interests of the directly interested parties. The Porte recognises the duties of peace but says it will endeavour to assure its legitimate demands.

VITAL INTERESTS OF TURKISH EMPIRE.

LATER.

The replies of Turkey and Greece regarding the Aegean Islands, each making reservations, leaves the situation much what it was prior to the presentation of the Notes.

The Porte's reply is somewhat strongly worded, and expresses keen regret that the Powers have not taken into consideration the vital interests of the Turkish Empire.

ALBANIA'S NEW KING.

ESCORT OF WARSHIPS FOR CONVEYANCE TO DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 15.

The Prince of Wied has returned here.

LONDON, February, 15.

The Italian warship "Quarto" is expected at Venice to escort the Austrian warship "Taurus," conveying the Prince of Wied to Durazzo.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

THE PRIVATE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Bishop of Zanzibar in a strong reply to the Archbishop of Canterbury's statement with regard to the Kikuyu controversy, respectfully suggests that the Archbishop has prejudged the whole case and that the council of bishops will be prejudiced.

The Bishop of Zanzibar points out that some of the members of the council have already been compromised in the matter of intercommunion and declares that, unless the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda are found faultless by an unquestionable authority, we will have to determine whether to remain in communion with them.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Feb. 15.

The P. and O. S. S. Persia with the outward mails of the 6th instant left for Bombay at 5-0 p.m. to-day.

RIOT IN JAPANESE DIET.

BALLOT-BOXES DESTROYED.

AMENDMENT FOR REDUCTION OF TAXES.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTANCE.

ALLEGATIONS BY OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 15.

A Tumult arose in the Diet last night in connection with a Soiyukai amendment accepted by the Government in Committee reducing the taxes by eighteen million yen. The demand of the Opposition for a return of the amendment to the Committee on the ground that their questions and protests were not heard led to a riot on the floor of the House, which culminated in the destruction of ballot-boxes. The House adjourned at midnight, no business having been done.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST NEW RULES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Vigorous protests were raised to-day at a meeting of the National Rifle Association against the War Office requirement that Territorial competitors, including those for the King's Prize, shall be brought into harmony with the Army Musketry regulations. This excludes so-called fancy sights.

Lord Cheylesmore, the Chairman, read a letter from the King hoping that the new rules would not prevent Canadians competing for the King's prize.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution requesting the War Office to postpone the change for a year in order to consult the Dominions.

JUDGEMENT FOR £ 13,000 AGAINST M. P.

ECHO OF INDIA OFFICE SILVER PURCHASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Doctor Bird, suing as a common informer, obtained judgment, to-day, for thirteen thousand pounds against Sir Stuart Samuel for voting in the commons, while his firm, Samuel Montagu and Co., was under contract to buy silver for the India Office.

Stay of execution was granted upon payment of costs. Counsel said a Bill of Indemnity was pending and he did not know what the effect might be.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 26th instant, the programme will include the presentation of the Select Committee's Report on the Repeating and Amending Bill. The Hon. Mr. Clark will present the Select Committee's report on the Indian Companies' Bill. The Copyright Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Bill will be considered and passed at the meeting of the Council on the 25th instant. The Provincial Small Cause Courts' Bill and the Indian Telegraph Bill will be considered and passed. Several resolutions will be taken up for discussion the texts of which have already been published.

SETTLEMENTS OF LAND REVENUE.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on the 27th instant, Raja Kushalpal Singh will move:—"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the opinions of the Local Governments be invited as to whether they consider it desirable and practicable to extend the period between settlements of land revenue from 20 or 30 to 50 years in such parts of the country as are become ripe for permanent settlement, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State for India's despatch of 1862.

THE COURT FEES ACT.

A resolution will be moved by the Maharaja Ranajit Sinha to the following effect:—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Local Governments be consulted as to the desirability of amending the Court Fees Act so as to provide that a moiety of the court fees paid in civil suits, be refunded if such suits are decided ex parte."

INDIAN EDUCATION.

QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW 1907-12.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The quinquennial review on education in India, from 1907 to 1912, by the Hon. Mr. Sharp is published. It contains the resolu- of the 21st Febuary 1913, on the educational policy of the Government of India. The review follows and comprises 284 pages. It is shorter than any previous review, much detailed information being thrown into appendices in the second volume. Among the new features are a number of illustrations of buildings, scenes from school-life, etc. a chapter on Oriental Studies, and a short chapter on education in politically administered areas.

The numbers under instructions have risen from 5 1/3 to over 6¾ millions, the percentage of those of school-going age who are at school from 14.8 to 17.7.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure from nearly 3¾ millions sterling to nearly 5¼ millions and the expenditure from public funds by over a crore of rupees to nearly £2,700,000. The Imperial grants allocated during the period total over 3 millions sterling non-recurring and over £766,000 annually recurring.

The numbers in Colleges attached to Universities have doubled. The Imperial recurring grants to Universities now total nearly 4 lakhs annual. The increase in the pupils of secondary schools averaged 31 per cent., being 33 per cent. in Eastern Bengal and Assam and 54 per cent. in the Punjab.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The number of children when under primary instruction, has increased by 1-3 millions and now stands at 6 million. In the last three years the Imperial grants for primary education have been over a crore non-recurring and over half a crore annually recurring.

The chapters on professional and mechanical education show that the numbers under the latter have nearly quadrupled since 1897, while the public expenditure has more than doubled in five years. The instruction in law is being much improved and to some extent concentrated and the standard in medical education has been raised by specialisation in degrees course and the abolition of the L. M. S. in two Universities. Notwithstanding considerable increase of those under training for the teaching profession, the present output of trained teachers is totally inadequate.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of girls at schools has risen by 47.7 per cent. and now approaches a million. The large provincial increases are by nearly 94 per cent. in Eastern Bengal and Assam, 57 in the Central Provinces and 52 in Bengal.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

European pupils have increased to 33,557 and the Imperial grants for European education in the past three years have been £231,800 non-recurring and £44,666 recurring. Reasons are given why the percentage of European population previously shewn as not at school was probably exaggerated.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Mahomedan pupils have increased by over 32 per cent. and now fully hold their own in primary schools, while the numbers in art colleges and secondary schools have increased by 97 and 39 per cent.

The chapter on backward classes gives a short description of aboriginals and of measures for bringing education within the reach of these and lower castes. The proportion of literates among the Paraiyans of Madras has nearly trebled in the last ten years.

FODDER SCARCITY IN PUNJAB.

REDUCHIA IN FRIGHT VOLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in parts of the Punjab, the Government of India have decided that with effect from 19th February, 1914, and until further orders the freight on all consignments of fodder excepting fodder for the Army Department booked from any station on the North-Western Railway to the Bhiwani, Bawani Khera, Hansi, Satrod, Hissar, Jakhoo, Khera and Adampur stations in the Hissar district and the Jharli and Kosli stations in the Rohtak district of the Punjab, shall be recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of six pies per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon per mile and that the balance of the freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by the Government and debited to the head 33 Famine Relief in the accounts.

DELHI HUNT ACCIDENT.

LADY FRACTURES HER ARM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Mrs. Templer, wife of Major Templer Superintendent of the Remount Department while out with the Delhi hounds, had a nasty fall this morning ,sustaining a simple fracture of her arm. She was taken home in a motor when the bone was set right at once.

HEAVY WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.

REPORTS OF EXTREME DISTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Heavy weather in New York and the eastern districts has caused extreme distress. The clergymen of New York City are arranging to open the churches as shelters. It is estimated that there are three hundred thousand unemployed in the city and hundreds of thousands without work in other industrial centres owing to the stagnation of business.

HAMBURG-AMERICA STEAMER REFLOATED.

ALMERIA APPARENTLY UNDAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Hamburg-Amerika steamer Almeria, which was aground at Lamu, East Africa, has been refloated after being lightened of four hundred tons of cargo. She is apparently undamaged and the cargo will be reshipped to-day.

CANAL CORRUPTION TRAGEDY.

SUBPOENAED TREASURER COMMITS SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.

Mr. Kennedy, Treasurer of the New York State, who had been subpoenaed to attend the inquiry into the charges of corruption in connection with the canals, has committed suicide by cutting his throat.

MEXICAN REBELLION.

WHY BRITISH BLUEJACKETS WERE LANDED AT VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The despatch of British bluejackets landed at Vera Cruz was due to the intimation from the Ambassador in London to the State Department that the British Legation might be a particular object of attack if the mob gained possession of Mexico City.

KARACHI RAINFALL.

POOR WHEAT SEASON ANTICIPATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 16.

The rain that is now falling in parts of the United Provinces is too late to save those crops that have already suffered for want of moisture. At the same time, the widespread anxiety is much relieved, in that the situation will not become worse day by day as seemed more than probable last week.

The coming season will be a dull one as far as the export of wheat from Karachi is concerned, so far as can be seen at present, not more than half the usual quantity is likely to be shipped this year.

DEEPENING KARACHI HARBOUR.

Now that the Suez Canal is working up to a depth of 36 feet, the Karachi Port Trust are considering the question of deepening the draught in the Karachi Harbour. The question of making provision for an English Mail service is also involved.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINALS AGAIN RESULT IN A DRAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The final of the Football Tournament was replayed this afternoon before another big crowd, the teams being the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. It was a splendid game and ended again in a draw.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

Two games in the Novices Polo Tournament were played on the Palace ground this afternoon. The weather was fairly warm and the attendance unusually good.

In the first match the Bangalore Gymkhana inflicted a wholly unexpected defeat on the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers by 6 5/8 goals to 1 goal.

In the next game, the 7th Hussars "A" team, beat the Royal Artillery by a tremendous margin of 18 goals to 3½ goals, the latter only representing the plus-handicap points of the gunners.

TURKEY'S RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

NO MORE EUROPEAN RIVALRY.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT RATIFIED

ANGLO-GERMAN ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

ASIA MINOR'S RAILWAYS MAPPED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

The draft of the Franco-German agreement regarding the Turkish railway financial question has been initialled. It takes the form of an arrangement between the Deutsche Bank, representing the Anatolian and Bagdad Railways, and the Ottoman Bank, representing the Syrian Railway Company and the company to be formed for the Black Sea Basin.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The French and German Governments will now deal directly regarding certain details of the agreement on the Turkish railway and financial questions, which will not take effect until both come to an understanding with Turkey.

The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" adds, that the next steps will doubtless be the completion of already practically perfect agreements between Britain, Germany and Turkey regarding the Bagdad Railway and the Gulf, and the early arrangement of a Turkish loan in Paris with Djavid Bey.

The ostensible object of the agreement is to prevent all further disputes about rival railway rights and claims.

The real effect will doubtless be to settle the whole railway map of Asia Minor, establishing Russian and French claims in the North, and French claims throughout Syria, leaving Germany free from all possible interference over the whole Bagdad Railway sphere of action, including various Northern branches, but precluding access to the Black Sea.

HEALTH OF GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

The Crown Prince is suffering from an attack of mumps.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The French Parliamentary elections begin on April 26th.

ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.

DATE FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, February, 15.

Their Majesties' visit to Paris begins on April 21st.

WEATHER AT LAHORE.

HEAVY SNOWFALL AT MURREE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

Much needed rain has fallen in Lahore and other parts of the province in a good quantity. A consequent fall in temperature has been accentuated by the snowfall in the hills especially at Murree and Simla.

At Murree the snowfall still continues. The fall is over two feet at present and there are great drifts.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

The strike of students of the Assistant-Surgeon class of the Lahore Medical College still continue. The strikers have submitted an application to Dr. Sutherland, Principal of the Medical College, detailing their grievances in which they complain of the treatment accorded by some members of the teaching staff.

BANGALORE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb.

The Bangalore races will be run this on the 14th, 16th, 18th and 21st July. There may be an extra day. The stakes have been increased appreciably and the programme which is now before the R.C.T.C., will include some jump races, a few events closed to officers of the garrison and Club members, besides a special race for maiden horses of English and Australian class. Considerable improvements are contempated to the Grand Stand, including a new wing for the Race Club members.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

DEMAND FOR A CIVIL MEDICAL SERVICE.

DR. ROW ON TRAINING IN INDIA.

MORE PROFESSORS WANTED.

SCOPE FOR INDIANS IN COLLEGES.

Five witnesses were examined by the Services Commission yesterday at their resumed sitting in connection with the Medical Services.

The first two witnesses were formal and their evidence related to the existing conditions of the service in the prison and sanitary departments.

Dr. Jehanjir J. Cursetji and Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna gave evidence on behalf of the Bombay Medical Union and they claimed a just share for Indians in the service.

Dr. R. Row, on behalf of ten British qualified doctors, gave important evidence. He said that there was an immediate necessity of increasing the professional appointments in pathology, physiology, medicine and surgery and those could be given to Indians, firstly as assistants, which posts should be a stepping stone to the full appointments. He added that the best men would be attracted to these posts. In his opinion medical instruction here was not good and required a great deal of improvement in all directions. He thought that it would be unjust to shut the I. M. S. men out of private practice altogether.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings yesterday when all the Commissioners except Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who has gone Home were present.

The first witness examined was Major C.S. Lowson, Inspector-General of Prisons.

To the Chairman he said that he had no experience of other provinces. He favoured the maintenance of the Imperial Service. The two central prisons were controlled by I. M. S. officers, several prisons were in charge of Civil Surgeons and in five prisons there were resident superintendents appointed from outside the Indian Medical Service. So far as discipline was concerned, there was no difference in any of the jails, but those under subordinate officers were small jails, that was the only difference. The system of recruiting superintendents from outside the Service, had worked satisfactorily so far. Except in one case the officer was a Parsee. There was never a friction between a medical officer and a superintendent and the system had worked quite smoothly. He would approve of military assistant surgeons being given charge of prisons, provided specially selected men were appointed in consultation with the Inspector-General of Prisons. He would not approve of their appointment to the Central jail. The jail service was not a popular service and its salary did not attract the best class of men.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND JAILS.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said that he would not favour the appointment of military assistant surgeons to the five big district jails.

To Mr. Chaubal, witness said that a civil assistant surgeon had been in charge of the Sind jail for about fifteen months but he refused to answer publicly how that system had worked.

Replying to Mr. Sly, witness said that private practice was not allowed to jail superintendents but they were allowed consulting practice.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that the abolition of sub-jails had been in contemplation but it would not be advisable to increase the number in the Central jails and reduce it in the district jails.

To Captain Lafond, witness said that he was not aware that in Bengal military assistant surgeons were appointed in district jails.

To Dr. Kothawalla, witness said that he would not have civil assistant surgeons even for small jails. The man in Sind was quite an exceptional man. He preferred military assistant surgeons.

SANITATION WORK.

The next witness examined was Major F. H. G. Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay. He said that the work of the Sanitary Department was very innocuous, but practically the whole of its time was taken up in the vaccination branch. He had asked for additional men to do that work and if the deputy commissioners were relieved of the vaccine work they could do much more important work such as going on their rounds and advising local bodies on various points. He had prepared a scheme which was under the consideration of Government, and he had shown that twenty-six inspectors were wanted to relieve deputy commissioners of the vaccine work.

Witness was then questioned at length on the advisability of amalgamating the bacteriological and sanitary departments, but witness was opposed to it altogether.

With regard to service regulations, he said that the All India Service had one advantage because there was a chance of equal treatment regarding promotions, but personally he preferred a provincial service because the value of a sanitary commissioner did not depend on the qualifications that he possessed but on the confidence Government reposed in him.

Witness was then questioned about the procedure adopted by his department in diffusing knowledge among the public.

Witness was next asked about the advisability of accepting the Bombay University's degree of the Batchelor of Hygiene and he said that he would not accept it at the present moment because there was no room at present for practical instruction. When there would be established a tropical school in Bombay, then he would consider that the time had arrived for practical instruction and thus for accepting the Bombay University's diploma. At present practical instruction here was not as good as given in Europe.

INDEPENDENT CIVIL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji were then called to give evidence on behalf of the Medical Union.

Dr. Bhalchandra requested the chairman to allow Dr. Jehangir to answer the questions as the latter was President of the Union. He said that he would supplement the answers wherever it would be necessary to do so.

The request was granted and Mr. Jehangir was examined by the Chairman. He said that there were 198 members in the Union and the qualification for eligibility was all qualifications recognised by the General Medical Council and those laid down in the Registration Act of Bombay. There were no European members in the Union. There were about two or three dozen members possessing British qualifications. The main feature of their scheme was to relegate the Indian Medical Service to the military and to create an independent civil medical service. Their grounds for suggesting that were, firstly, that that would affect a very considerable economy and also that that was the only way of recognising the growth of medical science; in fact the present system was stunting the growth. The Union had also sent to them an estimate on the questionof economy, and he seriously suggested that the estimate that they had sent was a sufficient ground for the Commission to go upon in considering their scheme. He, however, admitted that the estimate was a scanty one, but added that if they could obain figures from other provinces they would show greater savings than the lakhs shown in this estimate. The figures were arrived at by laying down certain salaries for certain posts. Nothing had been stated in the estimate as to the war reserve as it was to be left as at present.

THE WAR RESERVE.

If the war reserve is left as at present, then where is the economy to be effected? We say that if the posts are distributed as we suggest, there would a saving of ten lakhs.

But where is the economy coming in if the war reserve is to be maintained?—The war reserve should not be maintained as at present.

What grounds have you to suggest that the present war reserve is beyond its necessity?—Because the largest expedition has never drawn the reserve to its fullest extent. It could be reduced by one-third. That is the Government's opinion. I think the Government are the best judges on the point and they have said so. Then in time of war, a good number of volunteers can be taken from the independent medical profession.

Continuing, witness said that he would admit that the matter of a war reserve with regard to its organisation, training and numerical strength should be decided by the military authorities. In their memorial the Union said that the war reserve was really illusory and had never been of any use, but by illusory they meant that too much was made of it. He was aware that in the North-West Frontier Campaign in 1897-1898, 76 officers were called out and in 1900 in the China, International mobilisation, 87 officers were called out. He would, therefore, correct the Union's statement in the memorial so far as that was concerned. He could not conceive of a greater campaign unless a big war broke out and the chances for that were too remote. It was not an wholly incorrect statement that alll the posts in bacteriological, sanitary and jail departments belonged exclusively to the Indian Medical Service, because the appointments given to outsiders were few and far between and came to something like half per cent.

I. M. S. AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

Continuing, witness said that his contention was that the Indian Medical Service was absorbing too much of their private practice in Bombay and most of the presidency towns. In their memorial they had stated that the Medical Service had encroached on several of their appointments, but he could not cite any appointment because they never had a chance of holding one. In Bombay the private practice of the I. M. S. men had not at all diminished. They were in fact competing with private practitioners in the sense, that they were having special consulting rooms of their own and were keeping direct connection with private families; all these things took away from the practice of independent practitioners. In Bombay there were more than two dozen I. M. S. men.

With reference to the professorial staff, the Union stated that the staff was inefficient because it did no possess special abstract knowledge but the were practically satisfied with the products of the College. By inefficiency they meant that the posts had been occupied by indifferent men not fitted for the work they were appointed for. Then again in some cases they were appointed for short periods and thus the continuity of teaching was broken. However much they disapproved of the methods of teaching, the Union were satisfied of its products, but they said that if the teaching were improved the product would be better. He favoured the scheme of young graduates being admitted to hospitals and given a training there. He would wish to see private practitioners admitted to hospital and special wards allotted to their charge, provided there was no distinction as to privilege or status. He did not anticipate any friction with the staff, and he recommended a board for deciding all disputes. He would also prefer the State aiding private hospitals and imposing its conditions of efficiency. In Bombay they had large hospitals which were self-supporting, but he favoured the principle if there was no undue interference by the State.

A SKELETON SCHEME.

With regard to professors, he said that they had better qualified men to hold such posts and he thought that those people would accept those posts if offered to them.

Witness was then questioned in detail with regard to his scheme and he said that it was a skeleton scheme.

To Lord Ronaldshay witness said that he thought it desirable that Indians passing the I. M. S. examination should have an opportunity of staying in England, but he would not make it obligatory.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said that they had made a beginning here by way of a women's medical service. In larger Presidency towns Indian women were prepared to receive treatment on western lines. In Bombay there were 47 ladies who had taken University degrees. They could not leave it to private practitioners, but wanted a service because there was a large number of the population who were not easily approached by lady practitioners. The service was needed in the mofussil.

To Mr. Chaubal, witness said that he was proud of being a graduate of an Indian University. For private hospitals, they had occasion to advertise for big posts of physicians and surgeons and about twelve applications from fully British qualified practitioners were received for two posts which carried Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,500 as salaries. British qualified practitioners were willing to serve on that pay.

To Mr. Gokhale, witness said that he did not mean to say that there were no good professors among the I. M. S. men, but what he meant was that men were often appointed to chairs without having special qualifications and they learned as they went on, and sometimes shifted from chair to chair. Some professors took degrees after they were actually appointed to the chairs.

SYSTEM OF HONORARY PHYSICIANS.

Replying to Mr. Sly, witness said that their scheme did not suggest the abolition of the whole of the civil side of the I. M. S., but under that the military members would be eligible for the civil posts.

To Mr. Fisher, witness stated that a medical service was necessary. It would be impraticable to go on without it.

Witness told Mr. Madge to keep the contingency of the whole war reserve being mobilised far far away from his mind. He said that that was too remote a contingency and it should not be kept in mind because it burdened the country with unnecessarily large expenditure.

To Mr. Abdur Rahim, witness said that in the districts of this Presidency there was no system of having honorary physicians and surgeons in the hospitals and no such demand had been made so far. It would be possible to introduce that system with certain restrictions. The Union was not satisfied with the present arrangement made for post-graduate studies and on that subject various representations were made to the Government. In Bombay there were several hospitals entirely in charge of Indians who did not belong to the Indian Medical Service, and all the posts were honorary except that of the resident officer

What is the objection put forward by the I. M. S. men to private practitioners having charge of Government hospitals?—Because they would take away so many posts from Government service, otherwise I am not aware of any objection. With reference to professorships what the Union meant was that the education imparted was efficient, but it was capable of improvement.

Sir Murray Hammick asked the witness about the appointment of a Director-General under his scheme, and he said that at first this appointment would have to be given to an army man but gradually a man from the service rising from the lowest grade could be appointed to it.

EUROPEANS AND INDIAN PRACTITIONERS.

Dr. Kothawalla asked for leave to put a few questions to Dr. Sir Bhalchandra. Leave was granted and Sir Bhalchandra said that he had been an assistant surgeon in the Bombay Service formerly and was stationed at Palanpur. He was then transferred to Baroda as an assistant surgeon. It was not his experience at all that Europeans, either gentlemen or ladies, objected to being treated by him. In Baroda European medical aid was available, and yet he was often asked to attend Mrs. Melville, the Major-General's wife. Generally speaking Europeans had no objection to being treated by Indians.

Sir Bhalchandra was then asked if he wished to say anything further and on his expressing a desire to do so, he was allowed to make a statement. He said that their memorial contained only a skeleton scheme placed before the Commission for their consideration, and if details were required, the Union would be pleased to lay them before it. With regard to the civil appointments, the whole argument referred to the position created by the Indian Medical Service and the Indian Medical profession and their object was to go on the lines of the despatch of Lord Morley regarding an open medical profession. The question of professorships was of very long standing, of over fifty years, and the suggestion the Union had made, was that considerable benefit would be conferred by the appointment of assistant professors. The object of the memorial was not to do away with the Indian Medical Service, but to separate the civil and military branches so that more prospects be given to the Indian Medical profession.

With regard to training in England, he would say that whenever there was a selection of a medical man there should be a condition imposed that he should visit England either at his expense or at the expense of the Government. He maintained that the teaching at their college was of a good character, but he thought that it was due more to the Indian intelligence and the tutors, otherwise in the absence of both these elements, the teaching would be greatly inefficient.

With regard to the appointment of a Director-General, the suggestion was made with the object of having an independent officer, who should not have any bias and that was the reason why they suggested his selection by the Secretary of State.

Lastly, he submitted that the appointments of civil surgeons should be left open to the Indian medical profession so that the Indians might have a chance of serving the State. They did not object to Europeans, but they asked that a chance be given to Indians as well.

DR. ROW'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. R. Row, M. D., (London), was the last witness examined. To the Chairman, witness said that he represented a body of ten practitioners owning British degrees. He did not represent the Union and was not a member. He did not necessarily adhere to the proposals put forward by that body.

Can you tell us in what way your interests are different from those of the Medical Union of Bombay?—It is a rather difficult question to answer. I represent a body of men, who are not clamouring for this or that appointment, but I think that their claim to be heard and of asking to be given opportunities of keeping themselves up-to-date and in touch with the latest medical sciences, is a just claim and I, therefore, think they have a grievance to bring before the Commission.

Witness continuing said he desired that certain alterations should take place in the regulations so as to give them a wider opportunity of acquiring that higher standard. They not only wanted their existence to be recognised but they wanted to show that they were willing to work side by side with any of the institutions in Bombay. He and his colleagues did not in the least desire to extinguish the Indian Medical Service; what they wanted was that they should be heard side by side with that body. He had not prepared a regular scheme, but if they were allowed to co-operate with the college men, he thought that they could lighten their work and acquire that knowledge which was necessary for them. He would, therefore, favour all facilities given in hospitals. That young graduates were certainly helped to a certain point, but that was so far and no more; and they said that those opportunities should be enlarged. He regarded it as important that there should be a medical service, but he did not think it should be a separate service as advocated. If recruitment in the service was indiscriminate, it would certainly have an injurious effect, but he still maintained that as regards teaching opportunities should be given to outsiders. He did not say that outsiders should be admitted at once, but young men might to admitted as assistants and demonstrators, and then raised to the highest posts. If that were done, there would not be any injurious effect on the service. He frankly admitted that, in spite of the highest standard attained in India, there was an advantage in going to England for some time and gaining experience there. He thought that the system of introducing a visiting staff in Government hospitals ought to work smoothly. The defects of the system could be remedied by appointing two or three men from outside or inside the service as apprentices or assistants there and that again would give an incentive to Indians to learn a great many things from Englishmen and to Englishmen to learn a few things from Indians, if not many.

OFFICERS IN COLLEGES OVER-WORKED.

Continuing, witness said that his contention was that officers in the colleges and hospitals were overworked. There was a very large number of students to be attended to, and it was necessary to give relief to those officers by employing outsiders, who should be taken on a par with the I.M.S., men so that there might be no difficulty. If that were done, he was almost certain that very many of the very prominent private practitioners would be tempted to accept those posts, even though it involved very materially a sacrifice in income.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that he did not propose a reduction on the civil side of the I. M. S., but what he suggested was that too many of the new posts that were created were taken up by the I. M. S. men and that increase was not proportionate with the appointments given to Indians. He objected to such posts being restricted to I. M. S. men, but he suggested that they should be left open to the best men. His other suggestion was that the professorial staff should be increased. That must be done because medical science was increasing. Not only were the classes over-large but the subjects were increasing in importance. If new men were to be appointed there, he would ask that qualified private practitioners should be appointed to those posts.

COMPENSATION FOR PECUNIARY SACRIFICES.

Replying to Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that it was not right to suggest that he was reckoning upon the public-spiritedness and patriotism of Indians in sacrificing their income to accept the professorial appointments because they would be compensated by the amount of good work they would do by research work, they would make a name and they would feel that they were doing something better.

It would be a very good thing to have a women's medical service provided it was constituted on broad and sympathetic lines by the Government and Indian and non-Indian ladies were included in it on their merits.

To Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, witness said that he did not approve of the professorial appointments being reserved exclusively for the I.M.S. men as at present. He would have its recruitment open to all including the I.M.S. men. He thought that the scheme of assistant professors had just come in force in two subjects, but it was different in this way that an assistant could not aspire to the full professorship, however, clever he might be. He would have the assistant professorship as a stepping stone to the full professorship.

With reference to the new appointments what he suggested was that whenever additions were to be made to the civil side, it was not necessary that they should go on adding to the war reserve. The aim must be, he said, that ultimately independent practitioners must be left in charge of independent wards or even in charge of hospitals in deserving cases.

To Mr. Fisher, witess said that new chairs could be created as follows: four or at least three in physiology, five in pathology because there were five branches; in some places there were twenty associates to the professors but here they could be content with five. Then they could increase the number in the case of surgery, in chemistry they could have two chairs, one for organic and the other for inorganic. There was an immediate necessity of increasing the staff in pathology, physiology medicine and surgery.

"WILL NOT BE OFFERED TO ME."

To Mr. Chaubal, witness said that he was an M. D., of London and had studied after passing there for the post-graduate studies. He had done research work and when he came to India, he came with a research scholarship. He got a "D. Sc." for doing research work in India and he had the honour of being a vice-president of the British Medical Association.

Would you care to accept the post of professor in pathology?—You need not consider it, sir, as it will not be offered to me. Out of the ten gentlemen he represented, six had done post-graduate work and in England and they would be entitled to be taken as assistants, ultimately rising to the full position. If the appointments for professorships would have been advertised, he was sure some of these gentlemen would have applied for the posts.

What is your opinion about the actual medical instruction given in this country?—I should very much like to answer in the affirmative, but I must say it is not good and requires a great deal of improvement in all directions.

In England, the first surgeon was in charge at the most of 18 beds and the second of 14 beds. Here in the Jamshedji hospital, the first surgeon was in charge of 60 to 70 and the second in charge of 40 to 50, beds; so that even if the London standard were adopted, he saw that there was a scope for a larger employment of surgeons and physicians. There should be, he added, no rigid rules in appointments of this nature, there should be the best man for the best place.

With reference to the allegation that private practice of I. M. S. men has diminished, Dr. Row said that about sixteen years ago, his professor in India did not command half as much practice as the present I. M. S. men commanded. That was also due to the fact that private practice had greatly increased in Bombay.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said that if the I. M. S men were stopped altogether from having any private practice and given an allowance for that, it would be conferring a great boon to the independent practitioners and as a practitioner he would welcome such a change; but, he said to the chairman, it would be doing great injustice to the public and the science to shut them out altogether.

The Commission then adjourned.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Nawab Salar Jung, Prime Minister, Hyderabad State, left for Delhi, on a visit to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and will be absent for ten days. He will transact his business from the camp.

The "Pioneer" states that the Viceroy will present the Antarctic Medal to Dr. Simpson of the Indian Meteorological Department, who was with the Scott Expedition, to the South Pole, in its earlier stages. The presentation is to be made at Simla, probably in May.

Col. Hendley in his paper on "Indian Museums" gives the annual average of attendances at the various Indian Museums for the past ten years, as follows:—Calcutta, 740,000, Madras, 419,000, Bombay 808,000, Lahore 279,000; Lucknow 141,000; Bangalore 250,000; Jaipur 210,000.

The Government of Madras have approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to distribute in the current year a sum of Rs. 25 000, an amount equal to the unutilized balance of the Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 for the education of the domiciled community in the City of Madras for the year 1912-13 among the European schools in Madras as a non-recurring free grant for equipment.

On Saturday Lord Islington, Sir T. Morrison and Mr. Butler (Secretary to the Public Services Commission) paid an informal visit to the Fergusson College. Principal Paranjpye and Professor Kanitkar accompanied them, as they inspected the various classes and buildings. The visitors remained for about 10 minutes in some classes while they were being taught. The other members of the Public Services Commission will probably pay a visit to the College next Saturday.

A Bankipore wire, dated 13th instant, states:—The house of Kaviraj Raj Mohan Roy was searched by Mr. Coke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, assisted by other Police Officers, last night and papers were seized. Captain McDowell, Superintendent of Police, raided the house of Professor Jadu Nath Sircar of the Patna College, this morning. These searches were made on a warrant from Alipore. Papers have been seized. No arrest so far has been made. The Police are reticent.

The Indian Tea Association recently considered a letter from Col. Rogers regarding the School of Topical Medicine to be opened in Calcutta in November 1914, and requesting the sympathy and support of the Association to the suggestion that the tea industry should provide the sum of Rs. 20,000 yearly, guaranteed for at least five years, in order to allow of a whole time worker being employed on investigation of one or more of the common tropical diseases which so gravely interfere with the regular work of the labour force. The members of the Association have been addressed with reference to this appeal.

DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Hanumantha, a bill-collector in the employ of Messrs. Vincent and Company, newspaper suppliers of Church Gate Street, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 18.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused collected the amount of a bill and misappropriated the proceeds. The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, who defended the accused, asked for the option of a fine for his client.

The accused was convicted and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 18 were ordered to be paid to Messrs. Vincent and Co., as compensation.

"SIR" MARK ANTON IN COURT.

CHARGE OF INSULTING MRS. WADIA.

FINED AND BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

"Sir" Mark Anton and Mrs. Eleonora Wadia have been in Poona for almost a month, and have appeared at the Gymkhana Club and the regimental theatres. Last Friday Sergeant Jones, of the cantonment police, arrested "Sir" Mark Anton at the Connaught Hotel on a complaint made to Major Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate, by Mrs. Eleonora Wadia charging him with insult and using abusive and filthly language in a public place, viz., the Napier Cinema. In issuing a warrant, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 500 and one surety of Rs. 500. But "Sir" Mark refused to offer bail and was accordingly locked up. While in the lock-up for about an hour he became violent, and damaged the bars and door of the prison. He subsequently thought better of the situation and got Mr. Patel of the Napier Cinema to stand bail for him. He then preferred a counter-charge of insult etc against Mrs. Eleonora Wadia, and the Magistrate issued process against her while she stood weeping in Court. The case against "Sir" Mark Anton came on for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate on Saturday, when he was convicted and bound over to keep the peace for six months in a sum of Rs. 400. The police next prosecuted him for the damage done to the lock-up and he was fined Rs. 15. The charge against Mrs. Eleonora Wadia was withdrawn. The Magistrate advised the parties to leave Poona at once.

STREET SURFACES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As much discussion regarding the best method of dealing with street surfaces is now taking place both here and at Calcutta a brief description of the most approved practice in laying tar macadam in England may be of interest, especially in view of the recent condemnation of that method of street surfacing at the latter city. Home experience shows that the results of tar-macadaming depend very largely upon the manner in which it is laid. If this be done properly the results are satisfactory, and a long life obtained, whereas if the work be carried out unscientifically, as I believe has been the practice here, the reverse will prove the case. In the case of roads with a clayey subsoil—which is the condition generally obtaining at Bombay—the best English practice is as follows:—

(1) Excavate to the required depth and grade with a fall to the centre of 1 in. in 30."

(2) Lay in bottom of this excavation a 4 in. bed of good furnace ashes. The purpose of this ash bed is to prevent the clay from puddling.

(3) Place upon this bottom bed a substantial bed of large rubble ballast so graded as to obtain a practically level surface. Hand pack but not so as to preclude percolation.

(4) Place upon this rubble foundation: (a) a 6 in. bed of 2 in. gauge macadam; (b) a 4 in. bed of 1½ in. gauge macadam.

(5) Dress above with ½ in. stone chippings, well rolled.

(6) Lay and thoroughly roll the tar-macadam surface.

The placing of any water-proof bed, such as concrete, under a tar macadam surface is strongly condemned by English authorities because it prevents the oil in the tar macadam from soaking away, with the result that the latter never becomes thoroughly hard and set.

It is claimed that the results will be best if a 6 in. field tile drain be laid through the centre of the bottom bed of ashes.

VIATOR.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

THE JUDGES OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is said that there is going to be a vacancy of an acting judgeship in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, as one of the judges is going on leave. If that is true, may I be allowed, through the medium of your esteemed paper, to draw the attention of Government to the absolute necessity and advisability of filling up that post from among the Vakils practising in that Court? The class of cases that come up for disposal before that Court are mostly of a mercantile nature, and a deep knowledge of mercantile law and usage, and an insight into the habits and customs of different classess of suitors in that Court is very essential for the proper administration of justice. There can be no doubt that such knowledge and insight can be got only by coming frequently in direct contact with these suitors, and the training which Vakils practising in that Court get by such direct contact specially qualifies them to do speedy and fair justice in the different classes of cases in that Court. I think it is not fair that Government should, at the expense of the mercantile public make the Court a training school for those who know nothing of the practice and procedure of this Court. Among the present five judges of this Court, there is only one who was selected from the Vakils practising there, and it is but fair to the numerous litigants of the Court that this place should be filled up by one from the same class.

Requesting you to give this letter a corner in your valuable paper.

Yours, etc.

VAKIL.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL AND THEATRICAL TOPICS.

THE LATE LORD KNUTSFORD.

THE NEW FASHION IN HAIR.

MR. SHAW'S NEW "NONSENSE" PLAY.

A NEW "ACTING VERSION" OF HAMLET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

I have just heard that early in March there is to be another of those striking *gala* performances for which our great music halls are becoming famous. On this occasion the house selected is the Palladium and the charity to benefit will be the Chelsea Hospital for Women. Yesterday afternoon, the King privately intimated his intention to be present with the Queen.

His Majesty has been engaging some excellent shooting in Windsor great forest. The life of the Court at Windsor has been comparatively quiet and uneventful and Their Majesties are not likely to be much in the public eye until the opening of Parliament and the visit to the Black Country, for which Lord Derby is making careful preparations.

I am writing this letter from an office in the Kingsway, the great thoroughfare that resulted from the County Council Improvement Scheme some years ago, and it is brought strikingly to my mind how completely "Hausmanised" London has become. For the last two or three years great empty spaces have spoilt the effect of the handsome new road that takes its title from the fact that it was opened by King Edward. But now huge buildings are being constructed and before many months, this, one of the finest ways in London, should be complete. Across the river schemes are in hand for improving and rebuilding the gloomy streets that are to be found between Westminster and London Bridges. A good deal of this property is in the Duchy of Cornwall and the King, as guardian until the Prince of Wales becomes of age, is personally superintending a scheme of rebuilding by which his working tenants will find themselves housed in flats built with every modern improvement.

THE COAL STRIKE.

At the end of last week and during the first few days of the current week it was bitingly cold in London, so cold indeed that the panic that might have arisen from the announcement of a coal strike was counteracted by the very unnaturalness of the situation. It was felt that the public high and low would not tolerate such a thing, the final blow to the striker's popularity being struck when they refused to supply the hospitals. Carting coal is not a very difficult operation and plenty of volunteers were forthcoming. It stood to reason that large institutions were not likely to deny themselves coal merely becauses they had to arrange their own cartage.

LORD CROSS'S "PARALLEL."

Two weeks ago I gave you some notes on the late Viscount Cross, the veteran Tory statesman who had just passed away. Now comes the news of the death of Lord Cross's life-long friend, Viscount Knutsford. There was an extraordinary atmosphere of "the parallel" about the careers of the two men. They shared chambers in the Temple together, as very young Juniors at the Bar, they both rose to political distinction, and both served in Conservative Governments. To complete the parallel, both statesmen were promoted to the same rank in the peerage and there was little difference in their age, the late Lord Cross having been the elder by two years. The two friends were very popular in the Temple in those far-off days. They were, what in these times would be described as "good sports," noted for the originality of their humour. When they started chambers together they gave a house-warming and the late Lord Cross used to tell the story of their offer to provide muffins and toast "ad libitum"; on the other hand every guest was expected to bring a pot of jam and to "leave the pot on the premises." Another common feature of the two statesmen's lives was their friendship with Queen Victoria. In the case of Lord Knutsford this was a heriditary privilege, for his father, Sir Henry Holland had been physician to that great lady. Sir Henry, previous to his medical career, had been a well-known traveller. It was not until the death of his father that the late Lord Knutsford entered the arena of party politics, which ended in his presiding over t Colonial Office. He was well qualified for the position as he had previously been appointed legal adviser to the permanent secretary, an appointment that presently assumed the title "under-permanent secretary." Lord Knutsford is succeeded by the Honourable Sidney Holland, who as President of the London Hospital, is one of the best known and hardest working laymen connected with hospital work.

THE NEW COLOUR IN HAIR.

Strolling down Piccadilly two days ago I was startled at meeting a lady with bright blue hair. Coming across a friend a few minutes lately,—one of those ladies who have the latest fashions at their fingers' tips,—I told her of the surprising vision. She shewed little concern and suggested my throwing my mind back to the "Three Arts Ball" at Covent Garden last week: an entertainment that was one of the prettiest of its kind, that I have ever seen. I remembered the predominance of blue and orange wigs, and how pretty the effect was, but did not lessen my surprise at seeing the fashion adopted in cold blood in one of our most crowded thoroughfares. But I am assured it is to be the fashion in the immediate future, and, after all, if it once should become the fashion, it need not be more extraordinary than many a fashion that has preceded it. Hearing that Miss Ellen Terry is anxious that her son, Mr. Gordon Craig, should not lose the credit of having first introduced blue and orange wigs in serious drama, I thought that a chat with that distinguished lady would prove of interest to your readers. But, alas, I found that Miss Edith Craig and those who act as a bodyguard to the great actress, refuse admittance to all interviewers, even personal friends. The fact of the matter is that Miss Terry is going to Australia to lecture on "Shakespeare's Women," and her age and extraordinarily excitable temperament make absolute quiet necessary. With regard to Mr. Craig's claim to be the pioneer of the blue and orange wigs I remember the occasion well. It was a Scandinavian drama at the old Imperial Theatre in Westminster; the production was by Mr. Craig, and Miss Terry herself played one of the principal parts.

THE LATE MRS. WILLIAM MORRIS.

By the death of Mrs. William Morris there has gone a singularly quiet, unassuming lady, whose memory must last as long as those wonderful paintings that Dante Gabriel Rosetti made of her beautiful features, are preserved, or until Mr. William Morris's famous poem, "Praise of My Lady," is forgotten. Mrs. Morris' maiden name was Burden and she was born at Oxford in 1840. The story of how she met the pre-Raphaelite brethern and eventually married William Morris is romantic. When the painting of the Union at Oxford was in progress, Rosetti saw Miss Burden in the theatre and was immediately fascinated by the rare and distinguishd type of her beauty; a beauty that wants little describing to those who know Rosetti's famous pictures of her. It was a few months later that she became engagd to William Morris. She was then nineteen years of age. Mrs. Morris had lived very little in London since her husband's death; her visits here having been confind to an occasional stay in the house of Sir William Richmond, an old friend and neighbour of previous days.

THE LITTLE THEATRE.

It is not many years since Miss Gertrude Kingston opened her small playhouse in Duke Street, Adelphi, and it is more than probable that few of your readers, even among those who have recently visited London, have even entered its doors. But the "Little Theatre" as it is aptly called, is rapidly developing a "distinque" position among the playhouses of Europe. Certainly no other theatre in London has been the home of so much brain work. Just now Mr. G. K. Chesterton's remarkable play "Magic" is running there, while an event of the week was the addition of a nonsense play by Mr. Bernard Shaw to the bill. The inimitable author has suceeded in writing nonsense pure and simple, a most difficult task to accomplish; and nonsense that makes you laugh. There are, of course, people without a sense of humour, and they have been critical to a degree. Such people would fail to appreciate Lewis Carroll himself.

"The Music Cure," the title of Mr. Shaw's *caprice*, only lasts twenty minutes and no doubt the brightness of the piece is accentuated by its brevity. The unhappy son of a duke, who is under-secretary in the War Office, brings disgrace on his family by dealing in "Macoroni Shares." These depreciate in value and the nervous young aristrocrat becomes ill with hysteria. A great pianist, at the Duchess' request, visits the unhappy young nobleman with a view to soothing his nerves. So far from succeeding her effort from the German classics only make him worse. She, on the other hand, becomes fascinated by her host's rendering of Music Hall snatches on the piano. She falls violently in love with him and says he is what she has been looking for; somebody whom she can protect and for whom she can be a bread winner. "Somebody" she adds, "whom she can love with a frenzy or ground to a jelly." They embrace and the curtain falls. An amusing line is when the doctor tells his patient that his condition is a warning not to gamble. "I was not gambling—I knew" came the reply.

Quite a literary as well a theatrical, event was the production of Mr. William Poel's acting version of "Hamlet" at the Little Theatre. It was a matinee performance attended by a distinguished audience, including Sir Herbert Tree, himself, who was seen leaving the House shaking his head doubtfully. The most startling omissions to old fashioned playgoers were the lines "To be or not to be, that is the question" and the grave-digger's scenes. That clever actor, Mr. Esme Percy, played "Hamlet" with marked ability. Mr. Poel, it will be remembered, is a great authority on the Shakespearean drama and has produced many of the great poets' works, with and without scenery. As a dramatist he executed a stage version of Mr. W. D. Howell's novel "A Foregone Conclusion" and Mr. Baring Gould's novel "Mehalah." At one time Mr. Poel was stage manager of Mr. F. R. Benson's Company. Among his books "Shakespeare in the Theatre" is the best known and is almost a classic in its way.

INDIAN ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE PASSIVE RESISTERS.

Among the many attempts that have been made in Great Britain, India and elsewhere to raise funds for the relief of the Indian Passive Resisters in South Africa, was one by a few enterprising Indians in London in the shape of a grand Indian Entertainment which was very successfully organised and put on the stage at Caxton Hall, London, on Monday January 26, before an audience of over two hundred people, Indian and European, amongst whom were several people of distinction.

The first part consisted of twelve tableaux from the life history of Buddha, in picturesque oriental costumes. After an interval of fifteen minutes Mr. M. M. Gandevia showed on the screen portraits of Gandhi, Gokhale, Polak, Kallenbach and other prominent Indian and European ladies and gentlemen who have been taking a leading part in the Indian struggle in South Africa, while Mr. K. H. D. Cecil, an Indian poet, recited the following verses composed by himself.

On Mr. Gandhi:—

"Lo we salute thee, bravest soul sublime,
Who in the cause of Liberty and Peace
Hast not disdained to tread the thorny paths;
But given up instead what others grudged,
Not only self, but all thou callest thine,
And for thy Country's sake hast sacrificed
What others treasure most and would not lose.
And, Gandhi, for all this what hast thou asked?
Nothing but justice for thy countrymen.
The noblest of our India's noble sons,
Thou art so great thou stand'st apart from all,
The word "farewell" is not for thee, whose name
We have enshrined in immortality."

On Mr. Gokhale:—

"To thee whom India owns her truest son,
The second Grand Old Man of Aryan blood,
Who would'st have held, as thou hast held our hearts,
The premier post, hadst thou been Briton born,
Gokhale, to thee we bow! To thee we come
With this our homage due to noble souls;
And there's no son of Indian mother born
Who will not hail and shout thy name with joy."

On Indian Women:—

Women of dauntless souls, whose hearts have wept,
In prison-cells, the tears of Liberty,
Your names shall live for all the after times,
And be a great example to your Sex.
Hail! patient, suffering, self-less Spirits, hail!
Mothers and sisters, glory be to ye!
And on your heads the Crown of Liberty."

This was followed by eight tableaux from the Rubaiyyat of Omar Khayyam, when Lt.-Col. Bhola Nath recited the original Persian verses. Appropriate to the occasion Mr. Zafar Ali Khan sang an Urdu song, composed by himself, on the Indian question in South Africa. There were also recitations, music and Bengali songs.

Lt.-Col. D. Warliker, in expressing thanks on behalf of the Organising Committee to the audience for their sympathetic support, referred in eulogistic terms to the untiring zeal and energy of Mrs. P. L. Roy who was instrumental not only in the getting up but the setting in of the entire tableaux in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

After deducting the expenses, the promoters of the Entertainment expect to hand over a fairly good sum to the Indian Passive Resisters' Fund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Andrew, 2nd in Command, 114th Mahrattas, has been selected as Commandant of that regiment.

Major Rice, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, Army Headquarters, is granted leave for 8 months.

Captain Crake, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is appointed Adjutant, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant H. S. Smart, 53rd Sikhs, has been selected for employment with the Khyber Rifles.

Brigadier-General Watson, Commandant, Cavalry School, Saugor, is granted leave for eight months.

Captain Squires, R.E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Military Works Services.

Major F. W. Saunders, R.E., is posted to Aden on return from leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, R.E., is transferred from the Aden to the Meerut Division as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Dehra Dun.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Davidson, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home establishment, is posted as Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery at Karachi.

BANGALORE BOY SCOUTS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

Before opening a large fete in the Lal Bagh on Saturday evening, to raise funds for military charities, Lady Daly presented there sets of new colours (gifts from Sir Hugh Daly, Colonel Betham and Mr. P. B. Warburton) to the Boy Scouts of the Bishop Cotton School, St. Joseph's College and the 5th local troop of that body. In the presence of about 100 boys the colours were separately dedicated by the Rev. F. Bull, Chaplain of St. Marks, and the Rev. Father Schmit, Principal of St. Joseph's College. General Phayre also spoke a few words of encouragement to the Scouts.

ARREST OF TWO POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The Calcutta police last night, arrested town political suspects who are reported to be connected with the recent terrorist outrages.

The explosion of bomb letters on Saturday, at the Simla and Cossipore sub-post offices addressed to two vernacular weeklies, led the police to make enquiries with a view to find out the authors of those explosive letters. In this connection, it is said, they searched a house in the northern quarter of Calcutta, No. 51/2, Sikdar Bagan Street and arrested one Hari Charan Mandal in that house. The police examined several letters and books and other articles found there and took away some of them. Simultaneously another search was made at 178 Upper Circular Road also in north Calcutta, and an inmate of the house named Radha Bandh Das was arrested by the police.

FORFEITURE OF REVOLUTIONARY PAMPHLETS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary orders the forfeiture of the pamphlet "Liberty, arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached" and also the pamphlet "Om Bande Mataram, Liberty."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

DISCOURAGING DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS' NEW ATTITUDE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

Mid-February is upon us and we can safely say that the winter rains like the monsoon have failed over the greater part of Northern India. It was therefore only in the fitness of things that the prospective famine conditions in India should find an echo in the King's speech. Delhi had two showers lately, but these have not improved the situation in any way. Prices are rising and some of the important articles of food vary between the warning and scarcity prices. In Delhi proper there are no signs of distress and and there will be also ample work for the poor but their earnings may not prove enough to make both ends meet. In the United Provinces Sir James Meston is very active and is sparing no pains to deal with the situation. In the Punjab the situation is much better though the crop prospects in the Eastern districts are causing anxiety. At all events the wheat crop will not yield any margin for exports. There will also be difficulties of adequate water supply and the Government of India are extending fodder rate concessions all round.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Since my last letter we have had two more important meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council and on both occasions the resolutions moved by the non-official members were negatived with the customary speeches and so-called debates. There can be no real discussion unless the strength of the Council is more evenly divided between officials and non-officials. At present the former has its overwhelming statutory majority,—why should the bureaucracy then bother their head to take the debates seriously? The Delhi officials are adopting new tactics and are making serious attempts to confine the activities of members to legislative business only. During recent debates both Mr. Clark and Sir Reginald Craddock argued that the Council has no power to recommend the appointment of Committees except Committees to deal with the Bills. This is a striking discovery and I can challenge any member to show any rule or expression of opinion from the Morley-Minto, despatches to prove this contention. In fact the Council has power to make recommendations in all administrative matters,—which it is open to the Government either to accept or refuse. If any of the resolutions were unconstitutional why were they allowed for discussion. I have consulted the best legal authority and I am told that the resolutions were quite in order. Let us hope that we have not heard the last of this controversy, as several resolutions urging the appointment of Committees are now before the Legislative Department and will come up before the Council for discussion. The Select Committee on the Indian Companies' Bill, is now sitting and the Bill has reached the Committee stage. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is in favour of deleting clause 83 (c) and it is not improbable that their advice will commend itself to the Government of India. There is however a small but important section which is in favour of the clause. Let us therefore wait and see. The forthcoming meetings of the Council will be heavy as there are no less than a dozen resolutions on the agenda.

THE SCULPTOR OF THE HARDINGE STATUES.

Among the visitors to Delhi this week is Mr. Hampton, the well-known sculptor. He has executed some fine statues for the Central Provinces and he has now come out to take mouldings of the Hardinge statues for Bihar. He has started his work and already the clay model busts of their Excellencies are in view in a tent at Viceregal Lodge. All accounts agree that Mr. Hampton's mouldings are first rate. It is quite probable that he will be commissioned to do the marble bust of the Right Honourable Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson which has been subscribed by the non-official members. Sir G. M. Chitnavis and Messrs. Pandit and Chariar had an informal conversation with the famous sculptor. Mr. Hampton may also get other commissions in this country.

THE DELHI WEEK.

Yesterday marked the beginning of the Delhi week with the commencement of the Cavalry Polo Tournament. There will be some theatricals and ladies' guest nights at the Gymkhana Club. The hounds are more lively now a days. The Commander-in-Chief will be entertained at a large Garden Party on the 25th instant and among the hosts will be Mr. Gokhale and many prominent members of the Imperial Legislative Council. The first list of the hosts has already appeared in the press and will hardly justify repetition. The congratulatory garden party to Sir Ali Imam will be given in the grounds of the Metcalfe House and a very large number of invitations are being sent out. The Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi who used to take charge of these functions, is now a pilgrim at the Haj. He is being badly missed.

Discussing the psychophysics of political criminalism in India in a recent issue of the "Hindu Review," Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal suggests the inauguration of an Indian Boy Scout Movement in all schools and colleges, exactly along the lines on which it is working in Great Britain. This, he holds, is the only remedy and will "remove the psychophysical impetus from the revolutionary propaganda, and by meeting in a legitimate and open way the demands of youthful idealism and energy for self-expression and self-fulfilment, practically starve the revolutionary movement out."

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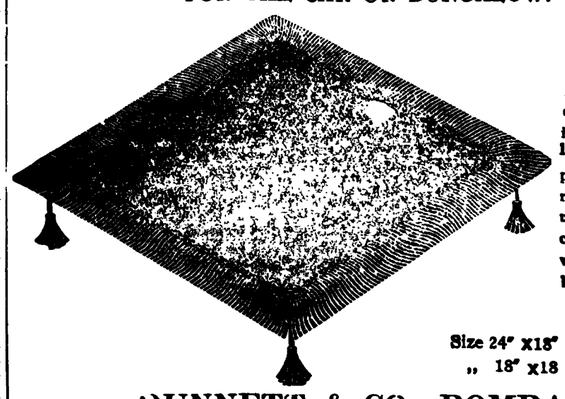

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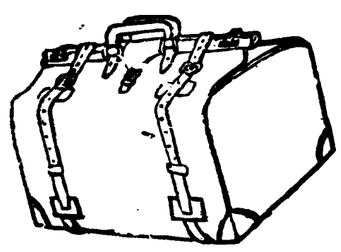

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TRUSTEES.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNT BARRED BY LIMITATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

RUSTOMJI HIRJIBHAI SHROFF *v.* DR. SORABJI DOSSABHAI NAJIRSHA AND OTHERS.

Judgment in this suit, was delivered by his Lordship yesterday. The facts of the case are fully set forth in the following full-text of the judgment:—

On the 26th day of April, 1880, one Hirjeebhoy Hormusji Shroff conveyed and assigned certain properties to himself, Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadirsha and Hormusji Sorabji Poonagar, upon trust for paying the income of the said properties to himself and his wife, Bai Dinbai, during their life-time and the life-time of the survivor of them, and thereafter upon trust for all the children of the said Hirjeebhoy and Dinbai, who should then be living and should already have attained, or should thereafter attain, the age of 21 years. The property so conveyed in trust consisted of two immoveable properties, hereinafter referred to as No. 1 and No. 3 and certain shares in the Bank of Bombay. Property No. 1 and the shares were at the time of the trust-deed mortgaged to Messrs. Richie Stewart and Company, and were sold by them in order to pay off the mortgage debt. Property No. 3 was the only one which came into the possession of the trustees. On the 4th of May, 1882, the trustees, with the consent of Hirjeebhoy and Dinbai, sold property No. 3 to Dr. Byramji for Rs. 16,000. In that conveyance it was recited that Hirjeebhai had mortgaged the property to one Haridas for Rs. 15,000 on the 18th of May, 1875, that there was then due on that mortgage Rs. 10,000; and that on 4th August, 1881, Haridas had reconveyed the property to Hirjeebhoy and discharged all moneys due on the security of the said mortgage. On 20th May, 1882, the said Sorabji Dossabhoy and Hormusji Sorabji addressed a letter to Hirjeebhoy, his wife Dinbai, their daughter Soonabai and their other children in which they stated that they were not willing to act any further as trustees under the indenture of 26th April, 1880, and gave notice that they disclaimed and renounced absolutely all property conveyed to them by the said indenture. They also stated that they had never received any property or kept any with them, nor did they know anything of the accounts, and they never interfered in the management of the trust. On 24th November, 1882, a Gujarati writing was executed between Dr. Byramji and Bai Dinbai in which it was declared that Dr. Byramji had purchased property No. 3 on account of Dinbai, who had provided Rs. 11,000, the remaining of Rs. 5,000, having been paid by Dr. Byramji. Meanwhile one Monghibai had filed suit No. 444 of 1882, against Hirjeebhoy and others, claiming that she was entitled under circumstances related in the plaint to a charge upon property No. 3 for Rs. 10,000 and interest. In that suit a settlement was arrived at and on 21st February, 1883, property No. 3 was conveyed to Pestonji Cowasji for Rs. 14,000, out of which Rs. 8,500 were paid to Monghibai in satisfaction of her claim, Rs. 500 were paid to her for her costs and the balance of Rs. 5,000 were paid to Dr. Byramji.

"SHOCKING EXAMPLE OF MULTIFARIOUSNESS."

Hirjeebhoy died about September 1888. His widow Dinbai is still alive. On 8th September, 1913, Rustomji, one of the sons of Hirjeebhoy, through his solicitors addressed letters to Hormasji Sorabji and Sorabji Dossabhoy, the surviving trustees, calling upon them to render an account of the property comprised in the said deed of trust within twenty-four hours. On the 15th of September, 1913, before an answer was received to this demand, Rustomji had filed the plaint in this suit, in which the following persons were made parties:—

Sorabji Dossabhoy and Hormusji as the surviving trustees of the deed of settlement of the 26th April, 1880; Sorabji Burjorji, Byramji Cowasji and Framji Naoroji as the Executors of Dorabji Hormusji, brother of Hirjibhoy; Dinbai, widow of Hirjeebhai, and the remaining children of Hirjibhoy. The plaint is a shocking example of multifariousness; and when the hearing commenced it was obvious that the claim against the executors of Dorabji, who had nothing whatever to do with the trust deed, could not be maintained. The suit as against them was accordingly ordered to be withdrawn, without have to file another suit, the plaintiff having to pay their costs.

The suit thus resolved itself into one for an account against the surviving trustees of the said trust-deed of property No. 3 or the proceeds thereof. At the most the first and second defendants would have to account for Rs. 16,000, for which that property is said to have been sold on the 4th of May, 1882; but out of that sum, Rs. 9,000 must be deducted, which were paid to satisfy the claim of Mongibai, for it cannot now be disputed that the recital in the trust deed to the effect that Rs. 10,000 still due on the prior mortgage had been paid off, was incorrect. The sale to Dr. Byramji was made under the power of sale contained in the trust deed. There is a clause in the conveyance, which purported to revoke and make void the asual trust, power, provisoes and declarations in the trust deed, but this is the usual clause, which according to Davidson's precedents should be contained in a conveyance by trustees under a power of sale, and therefore the defendants one and two were not guilty of the fraud imputed to them in para 4 of the plaint.

It was also stated in the trust-deed that Hirjeebhoy should be the managing trustee, and though the defendants 1 and 2 signed the receipt clause in the conveyance, I have not the slightest doubt that the consideration money passed into the hands of Hirjeebhoy. That appears from the entries in his own handwriting which have been put in (Ex. 8) and the evidence of Dinbai. On the 20th of May, 1882, defendants 1 and 2 resigned their position as trustees and I am satisfied that notice of their resignation reached the hands of Hirjibhai and Dinbai and that they consented to it. I am also satisfied that Hirjeebhoy spent the money in paying off his debts with the knowledge of Dinbai, before the filing of the suit. She made no claim against defendants 1 and 2 and it seems clear from her attitude at the hearing that she is conniving at this claim which has now been set up by her son after a lapse of over 31 years, being perfectly well aware that she could not set it up herself.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

The first and most important question is whether the suit as against defendants 1 and 2 is not barred by limitation. The Limitation Act of 1877, applies to this case. Under Section 10 of that Act no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against the legal representative for the purpose of following it in his or their hands trust property, shall be barred by any length of time. It was argued by Mr. Strangman for the plaintiff that the Limitation Act of 1908 applied; but it is obvious that if the claim had become barred by the operation of the Act of 1877, it could not be revised by a later enactment. See clause 6 (a) of the General Clauses Act. The point is not very material in that it was held by a full bench of this Court in the case of *Lallubhai v. Makuvarbai* I. L. R., 2. Bom., page 414, that a suit for an account against a trustee fell within Section 2 of the Limitation Act of 1859, which so far as the description of the relief to be sought in a suit against a trustee for following property in his hands was concerned, was in terms similar to Section 10 of the Limitation Act of 1877. The Calcutta High Court decided in the case of *Nistarini Dassi v. Nundo Lal Bose*, I. L. R., 30 Cal., page 384, that a suit for an account was included in Section 10 of the Act of 1877, and this view of the law has now been confirmed by the form in which the legislature has re-enacted Section 10 in the Act of 1908. See per Scott C .J., in appeal No. 33 of 1910, suit No. 606 of 1903, *Gajanand Vinayak v. Vamanrao Shamrao*, unreported.

As the trustees were entitled to sell the property, and as it has been proved that the sale proceeds thereof did not come into the hands of the first and second defendants, but in the hands of Hirjeebhoy as managing trustee, it seems to me that the plaintiff is not entitled to sue for an account of such property or its proceeds, but only for damages for negligence in that the defendants 1 and 2 allowed the sale proceeds to remain with Hirjeebhoy and did not take the precaution, before they resigned, to see that the money was reinvested, as it should have been, according to the terms of the trust-deed. Such a suit would come within Article 120, of the Act of 1877. See per Sargent, C. J., in suit No. 424 of 1881, appeal No. 479. *Thukersey Dewraj v. Hurbhum Nursey*, unreported. The plaintiffs' claim therefore, is clearly barred by limitation.

IS THE TRUST-DEED VOID?

It was contended by Mr. Inverarity for defendants 1 and 2, that the trust-deed was void for remoteness. It would be so if the Transfer of Property Act had been in force at the time. But the English Law applied under which the vesting of property could be delayed up to the period of 21 years after a life or lives into being. It was also contended the sale to Dr. Byramji made the trust-deed void under the statute of 27, Elizabeth, Chapter IV, which it has been held is, still in force in India notwithstanding the provisions of the Tranfer of Property Act. But that statute only applies to cases where the owner of the property has first made a voluntary settlement thereof and then sold the same property to a purchaser for value . It could not possibly apply to a sale by trustees of a voluntary settlement under a power of sale given by the trust-deed. Lastly it was argued that the plaintiff had merely a *spes successiories*, and had, therefore, no right to sue. Bu the plaintiff has more than a *spes successiories*, which under Section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act, is not property which can be transferred, he has a contingent interest depending on his surviving Dinbai and on his arriving at the age of twenty-one. Therefore, he was a beneficiary, who would bo entitled to take steps against the trustees to protect the trust property. The suit is dismissed. The plaintiff must pay the costs of defendants 1 and 2.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

MESSRS. DOSSABHOY MERWANJI & Co.

v. MAHOME BHOY CURRIMBHOY.

This was a motion before His Lordship, on behalf of the plaintiffs, praying for an order that a receiver may be appointed to take possession of the immoveable and moveable property directed to be sold by the order of the High Court of 28th August, 1913.

The facts are that the plaintiffs had filed a suit against the defendants on 10th December, 1912, claiming a sum of Rs. 3,043-8-0 from them on account of moneys due on an adjusted account. On 18th February 1913, a preliminary mortgage decree was passed in the plaintiffs' favour for the amount claimed. It was also *inter alia* declared that the payment of the decretal amount was to be a valid charge on a certain house which contained machinery. On 28th August a decree absolute for sale of the said house was made by the Court in the plaintiffs' favour. It was also ordered that the Commissioner of the High Court for taking accounts should by his agents sell the said immoveable and moveable properties at Ahmedabad instead of at Bombay, and the plaintiffs should be at liberty to bid for and purchase the same. One of the plaintiffs went to Ahmedabad in December to have inspection of the said house and the machinery; but he was unable to see the defendant or have the necessary inspection of the house. His agent also was unable to get any inspection. The defendant although aware of the decree absolute for sale, purposely put obstacles in the way of the plaintiffs' realising their security. The plaintiffs submitted that for the purpose of fixing a reserved price for the sale of the property, an inspection of the premises was absolutely necessary. The plaintiffs, therefore, brought on this motion for the appointment of a receiver in execution under Section 51, of the new Code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the notice of motion. No one appeared to oppose the motion on behalf of the defendant.

His Lordship made the necessary order asked for in the plaint, appointing one Parekh a receiver in whom the moveable and immoveable properties were vested.

Solicitors for plaintiffs: Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY STRANGULATION.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

YELLAPPA BIN MALLAPPA *v.* THE KING EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who agreeing with both the assessors found the accused Yellappa guilty of murder by strangling under section 302, of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The case for the prosecution was as follows:—The accused, Yellappa bin Mallappa is related to Shivapa. The former's sister was formerly intimate with Shivapa, but the later she left him for a man named Basaya. Thereafter the accused's stacks of fodder were burnt, and the huts erected during plague time by the accused's sister Mallawa and by Basaya, were also burnt and suspicion fell on Shivapa. Later on, however, the ill-feeling disappeared and marriages were arranged between the relations of the accused and the relations of Basaya. On the 24th March the accused came to Shivapa's house and asked him to go with him to cut some bamboos. After some demur the accused consented, and eventually the accused and Shivapa went to Basaya's house. Thence the accused and Shivapa, and the approver Bashya, who was the accused's servant, and Basaya, went out on the pretext of getting some medical herb which would enable Shivapa to discover some property which he had lost. After some preliminary worship at a temple near a river the accused dug up a root and as Shivapa was taking it Tannaya caught hold of Shivapa and the accused began to beat him. Basaya then filled Shivapa's mouth with earth and he and the accused put sticks across Shivapa's neck and sat on them, thus strangling him to death. His body was buried on the bank of the river and the murderers then disappeared. As Shivapa did not return home his wife Yellawa made enquiries, and gave information to the police. After some search a skull was seen exposed on the bank of the river, and the body was dug up and identified as that of Shivapa. The present accused was then arrested, but the others concerned could not be found, and still have not been found except the approver, who was arrested later. The accused and the approver both made confessions, and the latter was offered a pardon.

The accused adhered to his confession before the committing Magistrate; but before the Sessions Court denied all knowledge of the offence, and stated that he was offered a pardon by the police if he confessed, and that he was ill and did not know what he said.

In delivering judgment of the Court his Lordship Mr. Justice Shah said that the evidence in the case was fully discussed by the counsel and after giving it the best consideration he found no sufficient reason to distrust the confession made by the accused before the committing Magistrate. The evidence as to the identity of the body had been accepted by the Sessions Judge and though the motive was not clear and apparently there was no enmity between the deceased and the accused, but the evidence disclosed that when the huts of Bashya and others were burnt the accused suspected the deceased. It was true, however, that the motive was not established. The only important fact which was put before the Court was whether the deceased was decoyed by the accused on the 24th March. On the evidence recorded his Lordship was satisfied that the deceased was called by the accused from his house as alleged by the prosecution. Yellawa, the widow, in her first statement referred to that circumstance and in his Lordship's opinion there was no reason to doubt the correctness of that statement, which went to corroborate the story told by the accused in his confession. The main question to be considered was whether the story told by the accused that he was one of the persons who murdered the deceased, was a whole truth. The confession was recorded some time after the accused was brought to Rannibennur and after he had had time to be away from the influence of the investing police officer and whatever doubt there might have been about the truthfulness of the voluntary confession, the accused had confirmed his former statement after two months. His Lordship agreeing with the Sessions Judge in other minor points which did not affect the main question, viz., whether the accused had taken part in the commission of the offence, confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the accused.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. V. V. Bhadkamker appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

THE SPECIAL LAND ACQUISITION OFFICER, B. B. & C. I. AND G. I. P. RAILWAYS

v. GANGADHAR BALLA PIMPALKHARE AND ANOTHER.

This was a reference made to the High Court by the Special Land Acquisition Officer, B. B. C. I. and G. I. P. Railways under the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

This reference arose out of the compulsory acquisition of certain lands for an extension of the railway station of Kalyan on the G. I. P. Railway. The reference was decided by the Assistant Judge of Thana who enhanced the compensation awarded by the special officer. An appeal had been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court.

The questions raised in this appeal were as to the marked value of the two parcels of land, which had been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, and as to the date from which interest on the sum awarded should be allowed to the claimants under section 34 of the Act.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments, reversed the decision of the Assistant Judge and restored the special officer's award with costs throughout. In delivering the judgment of the Court their Lordships were of opinion that the opponents were entitled to succeed on all points, and their Lordships thought that the Assistant Judge was not well advised in setting aside the carefully reasoned decision of the special officer. The reasons assigned for his conclusion by the Judge, were decidedly less convincing than those upon which Mr. Anderson based his award, and at more points than one, their Lordships found that Mr. Mehta rather forced the facts of the evidence in order to make way for his decision. The original award was, however, so well founded that in their Lordships' opinion it should not have been interfered with by the Court except for good reasons.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar appeared on behalf of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Shingne appeared for the respondents.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

644-13—Jamsetji R & D Krishna Fatta & Co. a firm v. Vithoba Balsett Chiklay & anr.

966-13—Judah & S The Jamna Flour Mills Co. v. Ratanchand Kapore.

1002-13—Payne & Co Rahimtulla Kaderbhoy a firm v. Salleh Mahomed Ludha. & ors.

1154-13—Wadia G & Co Pirosha Jamsedji Joshi v. Pestonji Jamsetji Patel & ors Shamrao M & N.

5-14—Matubhai J & M The Bombay Banking Co Ld. v. Lakhmidas Nagardas Shroff & anr Jehangir M & S Mehta & Dal.

32-14—Edgelow G W & Co Mangaldas Kahandas & anr Isufally Karimji & anr.

30-14—Payne & Co The Central Bank of India Ld. v. Jethalal Gokuldas Parekh.

43-14—F. P. Pavri Mahbooballi Karimbax v. Shaik Mahomed Asgaralli & anr.

51-14—Edgelow G W & Co Fulchand Gopalchand a firm v. Shivlal Hazarimal.

52-14—Shamrao M & K Maneck Merwanji Mehta v. Kersasp Framji Gasladji.

98-14—Jehangir G & B Vallavahoo widow v. Messrs Maneck Gangajar & ors.

101-14—Jamsetji R & D Kanji Khatao v. Bansidhar Mangtulal Edglow G W & Co.

102-14—Payne & Co The Standard Bank Ld. v. Manilal Manordas Ponda.

106-14—Amin & Desai Messrs Tejmal Bhagchand & Co. a firm v. Krishnanath Sitaram Raghavaya M & Co Demote.

110-14—Jehangir & S Hassanali Amirji v. Ebrahimji Esmailji Lotia a firm.

116-14—Smetham B & Co Bhagwan Talook & Co. a firm v. Narayen Bhicaji Warekar Jehangir G & B.

117-14—Maneckiai Ty. Hassanalli Hakimji v. Jehangirji Fardanji Balsara Khambatta & Co.
For Disposal Under Rule 103.

95-14—Mulla & Mulla Messrs Mawraj Rambhagat a firm v. Messrs Jankiprasad Ramchandra a firm.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

968-12—Captain & V Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm v. The B B & C I Ry Co Crawford B & Co.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathurdas Kallanji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Verchand and anr. Shamrao M & H.

740-13—Jamsetji R and D (For a pauper.) Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub and ors. Raghavya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Hormusji Bilimoria M B Chothia Pestonji R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr..

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr. Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabhai widow & ors. D J Mantri Khunderao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Matturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & Co Little & Co Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

70-14—Payne & Co A M Jeevanji & Co a firm v. Mulla Ahmedalli Shaik Kaderbhai & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

658-11—Daph F & D. R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ard. H D & Co.

Short Cause.

50-14—Payne & Co. Pallonji Edulji & Sons a firm v. Harivalabh Beehardas Bhai K & G.

898-13—Hiralal & Co. Jamnadas Dawji & anr. v. Varjlal Tarachand & anr Payne & Co Jam R & D.

103-13—Madh K & Ch R D Sethna v. Tyaballi and ors. Edg. G W & Co.

68-13—Payne & Co The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld. (in Liquidation) v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Tajbhai Bick. M R & Co.

805-13—Surajmal and Co Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and ors. Ardeshir H D & Co Jehangir M and S Madhowji K & C Mirza M and M.

1022-12—Wadia G and Co. The Eastern Bank Ltd. v. N Gokaldas & Co a firm and anr. Payne & Co.

496-13—Payne and Co Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pestonji R K & Co Crawford B & Co.

947-13—Patell & Ez. Gajanand Moreshwar v. Vithal Anant and ors against 5th Defendant only.

286-13—Tyabji D & Co Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v. Kundunmull Indermull and ors. Captain and V.

1119-12—Man. H M & Co Rahim Meheralli v. Meheralli Hamir Manchershaw & N.

1304-12—Amin and D Chaganlal Ambaram v. Sha Govind Kerson Payne & Co

975-12—Bhimji & Co Harakhbai widow v. Ludha Lakhamsey Manecklal and T.

1323-12—Khunderao L & M Choonilal Lalchand v. Motilal Raghoonathdas Bhaishanker K & G.

571-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v. Bhaidas Kallidandas and anr Manchershaw & N.

1028-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narsedas a firm v. Chunilal Chotalal and Co a firm Surajmal and Co.

376-12—Raghavaya N & Co Nanubai v. Bhimabhai widow and ors Judah & S For Motichand & D Mulji & Th. postponement.

635-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Taichand and anr. Khanderao L & M Jehangir G & B.

299-13—Jehangir M and S Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Pirosha Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw and D Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardeshir Pochkhanawalla Jehangir and S.

229-13—Jehangir M & S Valee Mahomed Hassan v. Abbajee Aboo Panadee Judah & S.

Before The Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation Paurperism.

Suit No. P P No. In Person Ismail Gaffoor v. Yacoob Haji Hassand & ors Payne & Co. Part heard 529-12 21-12.

In the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF FEBRUARY 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Applications for discharge under Sections 38.

530-12—Patell & Ex. Esmailji Noorbhai v. Rawal & Co Crs No. 3 Daphtry F and D Part heard 21-1-14.

684-12—Maganlal Hundamul Joshi v. Goverdhandas Visondas and anr Cr. No. 1 Little & Co.

514-12—Mahomed Saley Mahomed Memon v. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki, a Cr. No. 6 William Winter Mulla & M.

CHARACTER IN ARCHITECTURE

At a meeting of the Manchester Society of Architects Mr. Dixon, ex-president of the Birmingham Society of Architects, gave an address on "The Quest of Beauty." In the course of it he said we seemed to have lost the idea of beauty. A moral and sincere standard of art was wanting. He thought that insincerity and untruthfulness were the greatest vices in connection with modern buildings. There was too great a tendency to display the vices of luxury, sensuality, and insincerity in our buildings. He advised them to burn their rubbish heaps, to set aside their shibboleths, and turn their attention to the morality of art.

Professor Dickie, of the School of Architecture, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Dixon, said that his address had opened up certain trains of thought which they would do well to encourage. He agreed with the ideal that a man should show his inner nature in his work; but the building he raised should in a way portray his character.

Mr. Worthington, who seconded his resolution, said that the work of to-day was expressed in luxury, and he thought competition was largely answerable for this. The result was disastrous.

The Chairman, (Mr. Dunkerley) said architects to-day were advised to fall in with the spirit of the time. He, however, did not agree with that advice. Many buildings to-day characterised them as scoundrels and hypocrites. (Laughter).

Replying, Mr. Dixon said that he could not help being pessimistic when he thought of what was going on in the south. The state of things in London was terrible, judged by the different exhibitions that were seen from time to time—exhibitions of architecture, sculpture, and painting. He hoped that these exhibitions need not be taken seriously. One saw pictures of Post-Impressionists and Futurists, and he thanked God that for the most part they bore foreign names. (Laughter). But they attracted English people—London society,—and he was certainly pessimistic. He hoped the North would keep the South from further corruption. (Laughter).

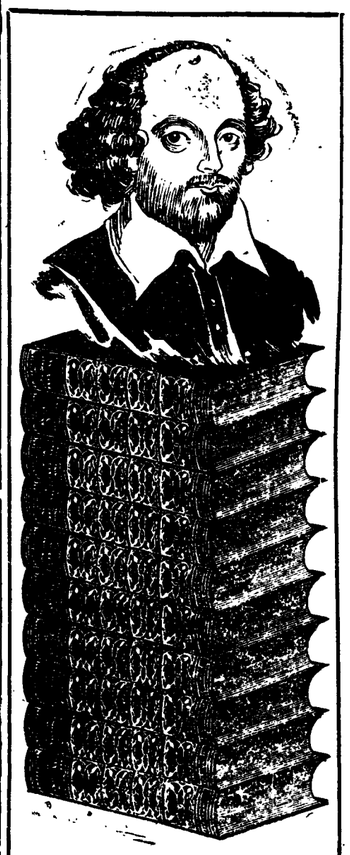
THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PREDOMINANCE.

According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the summary of which dealing with the world's shipbuilding last year has been issued, the year was one of unprecedented activity. The total tonnage launched amounted to over four million tons, including warships. Of the tonnage the United Kingdom acquired 45.7 per cent. and 58 per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom. Exclusive of warships, 668 vessles, of 1,932, 153 tons gross (namely, 641 steamers of 1,919,578 tons, and 47 sailing vessels of 12,575 tons) were launched in the United Kingdom. The warships launched at Government and private yards amounted to 49, of 271,378 tons displacement. The output of mercantile tonnage showed an increase of 193,639 tons on the previous year, and was the highest ever reached, exceeding the previous record (1906) by 104,000 tons. As regards war vessels, the total was nearly 80,000 tons more than in 1912.

Of the total output, nearly 78 1-3 per cent. or 1,513,107 tons, was built for registration in the United Kingdom. From the information in the possession of Lloyd's Register, it appears that the gross tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during the twelve months, was 241,000 tons, while the sales to other countries reached the record total of 780,000 tons. The steam tonnage appears to have increased by about 637,000 tons, and the sailing tonnage to have decreased by 55,000 tons.

Outside the United Kingdom there were launched 1,193 vessels of 1,806,262 tons, divided as follows:—Merchant and other vessels, 1,062 of 1,400,729 tons, (639 steamers of 1,269,000 tons and 423 sailing vessels of 131,720 tons); warships, 131 of 405,533 tons displacement. The figures for merchant tonnage show an increase of over 237,000 tons as compared with those for 1912 and constitute a record. The leading places are held by Germany (463,226 tons), the United States of American (276,448 tons), France (176,095 tons), and Holland (104,296 tons).



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THE GENIUS OF SCIENCE.

HOW THE WORLD NEGLECTS IT.

Sir Ronald Ross in his article "The Genius of Science" in the "Science Progress", shows how the rarity of scientific genius explains the slowness of human advance. The duty of mankind is to conserve the higher genius.

"The first asset which a nation possesses is its capacity for producing genius—greater than the possession of a fertile soil of mineral wealth, or of opportunity for commerce; as great as the assets of industry and honesty in its people. The history of nations is mostly the history of their men of genius, great and small; and there are nations which, possessing no men of genius, have taken no part in the history of the world for ages.

The masses of men tend to ridicule the very flashes of genius which are of such supreme benefit to them—as witness the case of Columbus and of many others. But their obtuseness punishes themselves.

THE FLASH OF INSPIRATION.

"In science the first requirement is *that that flash of intellingence, imagination or inspiration,—call it what you will,—which awakens the idea;* but this of itself is not sufficient. The person to whom the idea has occurred must have the sagacity to become convinced of its usefulness; and this requires a mind which can attain to a high purview of things in general.

"The mass of men are not interested in generalisations, which give them neither bread, nor fortune, nor such fame as they may desire; their efforts are directed to the benefit only of their self or perhaps their family or their country. Even if they possess very great natural ability, they concentrate it upon such objects, and become prosperous citizens, millionaires, generals, and politicians—men of merit perhaps, but who bestow small benefits, or even disasters, upon mankind in general.

WHAT IS GREATNESS?

"This leads us to ask, *what is greatness?* It is in the first place knowledge of what is really great. The able man can do things; but the great man can first select what is best to be done. The first may be great in small things, but the second is great in great things. The youth in search of the work for his lifetime will select it according to the degree of his mental ability. If his is very low he will seek only pleasure; if it it higher, he will seek for wealth or fame or both, and chiefly for himself; if it is still higher, he will work for his country; if it is very high, he will seek to confer great benefits on mankind in general, regardless of himself.

SHAKESPEARE V. NAPOLEON.

"We often hear it discussed as to who *were the greatest men.* So far as simple personal ability is concerned, it would be difficult to choose between a Newton, a Shakespeare, and a Bonaparte. But the last worked really only for himself, with some secondary thoughts for his adopted country. When good fortune took him by the hand, he asked her only for enormous fame; he saw himself become a thunderbolt among men and the wonder of all; but since he died, what has been left of him and his work except a story and a name which are scarcely greater than the stories and names created out of Shakespeare's brain—to-day he is nothing more to us than Hamlet and Othello. But we can imagine that Shakespeare said to himself 'I will hold the mirror up to men and teach them their own nature.' He therefore gave us a boon incomparably greater than that given by Napoleon.

ONLY GREAT FOR THEMSELVES.

"In this supreme line of effort the great poet and the great man of science are one; for indeed the two muses are twin sisters. Newton did not demonstrate men to man but he demonstrated to him the heavens and the science of numbers. Scarcely less are the travellers and soldiers who confer civilisation upon barbaric tracts; and the inventors who confer innumerable utilities upon the whole race. In all of such, *not only must there have been the flash of the original idea; but also the appreciation of its value to the world in general.* Where, compared with these, are the numerous men of talent who are great only for themselves?

THE GREAT TOIL OF GENIUS.

"But even these two supreme qualities are not alone sufficient, and *the scientific man must possess the determination and the vigour to overcome many difficulties before the original idea can be materialised.* That which when discovered becomes an easy commonplace is when undiscovered an almost unattainable summit. He sees that summit only at moments through the drifting clouds of doubt; he commences the ascent weighted by endless troubles and perplexities, and new difficulties confront him at each doorstep. How often does he fail and turn back to the pleasant vales of ordinary life.

"It is a commonplace to think that Shakespeare dashed off his dramas without thought; but each one shows by the evidence of its structure that it was created only by ceaseless labour. What must have been the toil necessary to found geometry, algebra, the calculus, the atomic theory, the theories of gravitation, electricity, and evolution?—not less than the toils which gave the New World to the Old World and the map of Africa to Europe.

WANTED—OPPORTUNITY.

"But in addition to all these qualities which the man of science must possess—the genius to conceive, the sagacity of perceive, the determination to succeed, and the strength to work—he *must also be fortunate enough to find an opportunity.* There may have been, and probably were, many potential Newtons and Shakespeares, as well as Napoleons, in the old, old history of mankind; but the opportunities, that is the powers given by previous workers, were not there. But to say this is not to depreciate the value of the personal qualities required.

"We often hear it said scornfully of some discoverer that if he had not lived someone else would have taken his place; but this is generally true only of small workers. There have been revolutions without Napoleons, and many opportunities without discoveries. Here again the personal qualities enable the man to seize the opportunities. In fact opportunities are common but genius makes its own opportunities.

SLOWNESS OF HUMAN ADVANCE.

"The conjunction of circumstances leading to the production of scientific genius must therefore be very rare. It is rare, and its rarity explains *the slowness of human advance.* There is much evidence to show that nations produce genius of all kinds only at certain epochs—that a nation may exist for ages without new science, new art, or indeed advance in any particular. Suddenly, however, there comes a blossoming-forth. Indeed a biological law may be suspected here—that genius is like the flowers on the tree, and that the mass of mankind are but the leaves. The latter serve the ordinary purposes of the plant; the former serve the extraordinary purpose of a greater growth and a more glorious future.

MEN WHO OBSERVE.

"Science, however, needs not only men of supreme genius, but men of another class who are scarcely less meritorious though fortunately much more common—*the class of men who are engaged upon the record and classification of observations, without attempting wide generalisations.* And this branch of science requires qualities, not so rare and brilliant perhaps, but also great—the desire to do important work, the determination to attempt it, and the patience to accomplish it—and that, generally without hope of any adequate recompense. Such work often leads by chance to very important discoveries, and has now become an actual necessity for advance. We may distinguish the two classes of mind. The first is essentially the solver of problems; the second the observer of facts. To some extent every man of science must be composed of both; but in a few the former essence predominates, and in most the latter one. Science may be almost said to require nine parts of thought to one of observation—but there must always be something of both in it.

GENIUS A TYRANT.

"Lombroso attempted to prove by statistics the kinship of genius and madness; but it is more probable that the latter grows from the former and not the former from the latter. Genius is the most terrible of all tyrants; it exacts endless service and it spares not either its victim, nor his fortune, nor even his children. It is in that way that the madness lies. *The fire which impels also consumes.* Now it burns low with despondency, now it frets at each obstacle, now it overwhelms with success; and it must be fed eternally with all the man's possessions. Even his cup of triumph is mingled with myrrh—the scepticism of friends, the puerilities of critics, the spite of fools, the jealousy of rivals, the intrigues of the schemers who profit by every new discovery at the expense of the discoverer, and the large indifference of the dull public.

HOW THE WORLD TREATS GENIUS.

"Is not all this written in the book of the history of science—the poison for Socrates, the flame for Bruno, the prison for Galileo and Columbus, opposition for Jenner, and poverty, obloquy, or neglect for scores of the world's greatest benefactors? Nor has it ceased to-day. The noblest of histories and religions is based upon this theme. The greatest man of science, who obtained from his study of human morality a divine medicine for many of the world's evils, suffered for his work in a manner which we hear of in every church to-day; yet those who hear it go about to do precisely the thing which was done to him—to punish their benefactors. But then, they say that these benefactors are mad; or that their work was really done by others, or that it was useless, or injurious, or contrary to religion, or even to science! And cases of this kind have occurred recently and will continue to occur. The kink is really in the mind, not of the man of genius, but of the public.

NEGLECT OF THE HIGHER GENIUS.

"Hitherto the world has done nothing for the most wonderful of its products, the higher genius. It has regarded only the leaves of the tree of life—not the flowers and the fruit; and, with a strange obtuseness, has indeed often cut the flowers or pulled the fruit before it was ripe. It has left all to nature, and nature has often responded according to her wont—by barrenness. Where this has occurred,—where the whole the higher genius has died out,—the whole intellectual life of the people has tended to fall to the lower and sordid level at which it stands among some nations to-day; and it is the duty and interest of mankind to work for the prevention of this calamity in the future."

MISS ELLEN TERRY.

Still active and lecturing at 65.

Photo by Central News.

It is announced that Miss Ellen Terry who has just celebrated her sixty-fifth birthday, is to make a tour of Australia in the Spring. The above is the most recent photograph of the great actress.

BRITISH HELP TO TURKEY.

MEMORIAL TO SIR E. GREY.

On behalf of the Ottoman Association Lord Lamington, Sir Thomas Barclay, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Walter Guinness, M.P., and Mr. E. N. Bennett have addressed to Sir Edward Grey a memorial with reference to the vilayets of Eastern Anatolia and the islands of Samothrace, Lemons, Chios and Mitylene. Regarding the former the memorial says:—

"It appears to be the case that the Armenian and Chaldæan Christians are generally desirous to remain within the Ottoman Empire provided that in addition to the full religious liberty already enjoyed they are guaranteed sound civil administration and real security against violence and ill-usage at the hands of the Kurds. It seems to be equally clear that deliberate efforts are being made by foreign agents to foment civil discord in Eastern Anatolia and frustrate the sincere endeavours of the present Ottoman Government to establish a just and orderly administration in the Armenian provinces. Under these circumstances we regret that His Majesty's Government has not seen fit to accede to the Turkish proposal that a number of able and experienced Englishmen equipped with adequate powers should be employed by the Porte for the purpose of restoring and maintaining order in the disturbed vilayets.

By acceding to Turkey's urgent and reasonable request we should not only evince our goodwill to the Ottoman nation but secure the grateful approval of millions of our Moslem fellow-subjects in India and other portions of the Empire."

On the second point the memorial urges (with reasons) that "Great Britain should endeavour to co-operate with the Powers in bringing pressure to bear on Italy to evacuate the Dodecanese with the view to facilitating the exchange of less strategically important islands of Chios and Mitylene."

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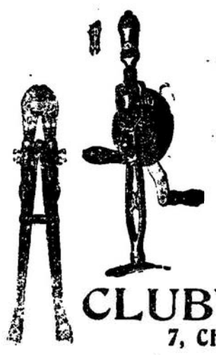

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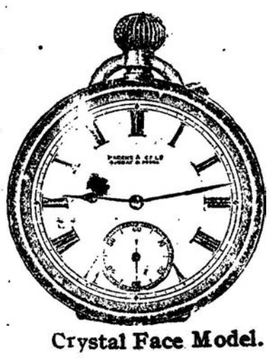

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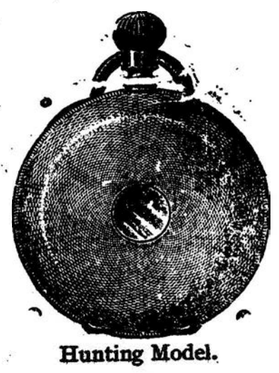

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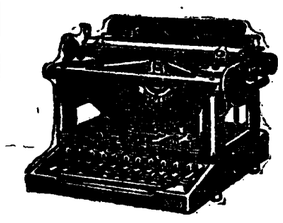

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